

THE DOMINION BANK

Established 1871

CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$13,000,000

Farmers' Sale Notes

Farmers will do well to leave their sale notes with The Dominion Bank for collection. Consult the Manager.

NAPANEE BRANCH: F. COTTLE, Manager.

NOTICE !

On and after this date COAL SALES will be STRICTLY CASH.

All outstanding accounts must be settled promptly.

21tf

CHAS. STEVENS

Court of Revision

Notice is hereby given that a Court will be held pursuant to the Ontario Voters' Lists Act, by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Lennox and Addington, at the Town Hall, Bath, on the 4th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and determine complaints of Errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Village of Bath. All persons having business at the Said Court will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

E. P. SHEPHARD,
Village Clerk.

Bath, Sept. 18th, 1917.

Sale of Lands for Arrears of Taxes

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON,
TO WIT:

A list of lands for sale for arrears of Taxes has been prepared and copies thereof may be had at my office in the County Buildings.

The said list is being published in THE ONTARIO GAZETTE in the issues of September 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th A.D., 1917.

In default of payment of the taxes I shall proceed to sell the said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the arrears and taxes and costs, at my office in the County Court House on Saturday, December 15th, A.D., 1917, beginning the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon and in compliance with the Assessment Act.

W. J. SHANNON,
Treasurer of the County of Lennox and Addington.

County Treasurer's Office, Napanee, Sept. 8th, A.D., 1917.

SEE ME FOR

Dinder Twine

War Summary of The Latest Events

On a six-mile front east of Ypres a fierce struggle was in progress when General Haig's report was sent to London in the late afternoon Wednesday. Up to that time the British had carried all their respective objectives, including the clearing the clearing of Polygon Wood and the storming of Zonnebeke on an area stretching from south of Tower Hamlets to east of St. Julien, and had captured over one thousand prisoners. At many places they had penetrated to a depth of nearly a mile, and were holding their gains except on a narrow front at one point in the face of counter-attacks delivered with ferocious intensity. The advance was a surprise in some respects, coming six days after the last attack, and following so close upon the enemy's counter-attack of Tuesday. General Haig sums up the proceedings for the day with the phrase "our operations were entirely successful." It is probable that for the next day or two the fighting will fluctuate, and its progress may give some cause for anxiety. But it would appear that the British have gained much of the important high ground that still remained to be conquered after last week's fighting, and we may hope that they have reached a phase where they will soon be able to record the fall of Menin, with its menace to Lille, and through that important base its threat to the German positions on the Belgian coast. Gen. Haig again emphasizes the heavy losses of the foe in the British attacks and the German counter-offensives, and refers to a number of fortified farms and other strong posts that have been taken.

A tribute to the advantages gained by the British is the admission of Berlin that the German line was penetrated at a number of points to a depth of two-thirds of a mile, and that desperate fighting was still in progress at the time this despatch

MOUNT PLEASANT.

At the time of writing rain is very much needed, as the ground is too hard for ploughing.

Quite a few from here attended the fair at Picton, including Mr. Will Dowling, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith and family, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Henderson and baby and Walter Hudson.

Mrs. Hugh Henderson is visiting for a couple of weeks at her daughter's, Mrs. Harry Yeoman's, Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Hudson took in the Fair at Kingston this week.

Threshing is pretty well done here, except the Buckwheat.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Hudson, and son, Walter, visited at Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Husband's, Empey Hill, on Sunday.

TAMWORTH.

Mr. Charlie Wells and Miss Fannie Milligan was married at Camden East on Tuesday last by Rev. Mr. Harrington. Then motored to Kingston where they took the boat for Cape Vincent, on their way to Watertown. They have the best wishes of their many friends for a prosperous and happy life.

A good number of our town citizens are attending the Kingston Show.

The managers of the knitting mill are pushing on to completion.

There was an aeroplane passed over the town to-day.

The school show of last week was a grand success. There was a large turn-out, and the children seem to be well pleased with their prizes.

Order your suit at Floyds and get a good fit.

Mrs. Alfred Rose and party of ladies of Napanee, visited in town on Tuesday this week by auto.

The Bank is nearly ready for the plaster. The carpenters are completing their work.

A farmer living near Arden put his auto in his barn and the gasoline tank sprung a leak. While he was attending his stock with a lantern the tank exploded and burnt house, barn and contents. Had a narrow escape to save himself by trying to get auto out.

PLEASANT VALLEY

Messrs. Bert Powell and Jerome Hendricks, Frankford, stayed Tuesday night at Mr. Garfield Sills'.

Mrs. E. P. Sills spent a couple of days at Mr. Ackerman's, Prince Edward, and returned home Friday, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Card, and daughter, Ila.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Vanaalstine and daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Menzo Grooms and three children visited on Sunday of last week at Mr. Esie Smith's.

Mr. I. L. Sills returned home from Trenton on Monday and will resume his studies at Queen's University, Kingston, the first of October.

Mr. Harold Sweet has bought Mr. Hughes' farm north of Selby and will move at once.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce McFaul, Allisonville, and Mr. and Mrs. Dorland, of Bloomfield, motored over to Mr. Merle Sills' and spent Sunday.

CENTREVILLE.

Owing to the long cold drought, our wells and springs fast drying up.

The recent heavy frosts did damage to corn and vegetable this district.

Some of the farmers have digging their potatoes and report good crop.

Our Township and Rural Fairs are now something of the past week with friends at L.

Attending weddings has been order of the past few days, thing new for this part.

Misses Eva and Irene Cassidy, the past week with friends at L.

Miss Ruth Fairbairn has returned home after paying an extended visit to friends at Napanee and Hastings. All those who have been sick list are now convalescent.

ODESSA.

The school fair held last week was a great success. The day was crowded, the exhibits and amusements were all one could desire. I were served by the Ladies' Aid the ice cream and candy booth in charge of the Methodist School, both realizing a nice sum money for their efforts.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Oswald have been guests of Miss Eliza Bernard Toomey returned last day to Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mrs. Reginald Clark and Mr. and Mrs. Weatherhead, who have been spending the summer with Mr. Mrs. E. O. Clark, left last Thursday for Omaha, Nebraska.

Miss Lottie Heaslip is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. Mrs. William Heaslip.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Smith, Ch. are guests of Mrs. Joseph Smith, Mrs. Smith, Toronto, is visiting and Mrs. Stanley Fraser.

Mrs. Bert Sproule has returned visiting her parents in Kingston.

Mrs. R. W. Aylesworth and George Lucas are guests of Mrs. Nixon, Ottawa.

Mrs. Nixon, Ottawa.

STELLA YOUNG MAN DIES HIS COUNTRY.

The following letter has been received by Joseph McFerra from I. Col. Gault McCombe, commander the 14th Canadian Battalion:

Dear Sir: You have probably read this of the death of your Pte. T. E. McFerra, who was in action on August 17th while duty in the trenches with his pany. Although only with us a time, your son had all the qualities of a splendid soldier, and I can assure you his loss is sadly felt by us, especially his close friends whom he had many. Canada has still another good soldier and a very brave comrade.

"As time grows older and peace again restored I trust the face your dear hero, who sacrificed his King and Country, and by met a heroes death, will somewhat

beginning the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon and in compliance with the Assessment Act.

W. J. SHANNON,

Treasurer of the County of Lennox and Addington.

County Treasurer's Office, Napanee, Sept. 8th, A.D., 1917.

SEE ME FOR

Binder Twine

Bran, Shorts,
Corn, Oats, Flour,
Barley,
Seed Buckwheat,

all Mixed Feeds
Greatly Reduced.

OUR NEW GROCERY

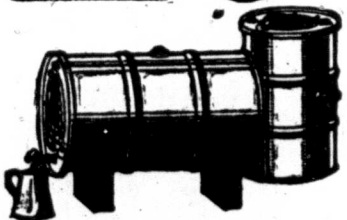
One Door West, is nicely stocked
with First-Class Goods.—A call
will repay you.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

FOR YOUR CAR

"The Oil
That's Clean"



You more than pay for what you might
save on lubricating oil in increased cost
of overhauling and in the shortened ser-
vice life of your motor.

TIOLENE is the most trust-
worthy and hence
the most economi-
cal lubricant to use

ASK

FRED L. HOOPER,

Medical Hall, Napanee.

Phone 64. Residence 52

40-1

Spend your cents and save your dol-
lars on Thursday, Friday and Satur-
day, at the One Cent sale at WAL-
LACE'S Drug Store, Napanee. Re-
member the dates, Sept. 27th, 28th
and 29th.

and refers to a number of fortified
farms and other strong posts that
have been taken.

A tribute to the advantages gained
by the British is the admission of
Berlin that the German line was pene-
trated at a number of points to a
depth of two-thirds of a mile, and
that desperate fighting was still in
progress at the time this despatch
was sent out. A ridge runs from
Hollebeke to a point about a mile
east of Zonnebeke. This ridge passes
through Polygon Wood. A good deal
of it is already in the hands of the
British, whose immediate objective in
the battle started Wednesday was to
gain the rest of it, and thus have a
point of vantage against Zandvoorde
Ridge, to the south of Gheluvelt, with
command of the low lying country
for a considerable distance around
and a good point of observation. On
the northern part of the line attack-
ed the British made somewhat rapid
progress, but in the southern part,
which contains some sections of Poly-
gon Wood and the rising ground be-
tween the Ypres-Roulers Railway and
the Ypres-Menin highway, the struggle
was of a terrible nature, particularly
in a section of about one thousand
yards astride the Ypres-Menin high-
way itself. It is obvious that the
Germans had anticipated the attack,
and this is the explanation of their
great attempt of Tuesday to drive
the British out of the positions cap-
tured last week. Large German rein-
forcements were hurled into the fray,
and it may be that the attempt to pre-
vent the British debouching onto the
plains of Flanders may be successful
for a short time, but it is clear that
General Haig has determined to risk
much to win the plains. It should be
remembered that all this fighting is
taking place at a distance of only
between thirty and forty miles south
of the coast, and that the British aim
is to turn the coast positions by a
continuation of the advance toward
Roulers in the northeast or Lille in
the south, or against both together.
While the land forces are busily en-
gaged, British naval forces are bom-
barding Ostend, and are being assist-
ed by fleets of airplanes.

In the aggregate the loss of Brit-
ish merchant vessels during the week
is the lowest since the Germans an-
nounced the beginning of their inten-
sified U-boat warfare in February.
Thirteen vessels of over 1,600 tons
were lost, with two of under that
tonnage and two fishing vessels.
Whatever the reason, the fact remains
that the U-boat is not meeting the
success its enthusiastic exponents pre-
dicted for it. Wednesday's announce-
ment from Washington of the remark-
able shipbuilding programme and the
progress it has already made shows
that the Allies are to have even
greater assistance in this respect than

W. T. BAIRD

ORGANIST AND CHOIR
DIRECTOR

of Trinity Methodist Church.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and
Voice Culture.

A few Pupils more will be accepted.

Studio:—Dundas Street.

38tf

All kinds Pickling Spices
at JUDSON'S.

Smith's.
Mr. I. L. Sills returned home from
Trenton on Monday and will resume
his studies at Queen's University,
Kingston, the first of October.
Mr. Harold Sweet has bought Mr.
Hughes' farm north of Selby and will
move at once.
Mr. and Mrs. Bruce McPaul, Allison-
ville, and Mr. and Mrs. Dorland, of
Bloomfield, motored over to Mr. Merle
Sills' and spent Sunday.
Mrs. W. A. Davis returned home to
Oshawa on Monday.
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ballance and
family, and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sills
and family at Mr. E. R. Sills' Sun-
day.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith, and baby
Jean, and Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Sills
and Keith motored to Sidney on Sun-
day and visited at Mr. W. Yateman's.

Mr. Wm. Norris visited Tuesday at
Mr. W. R. Pringle's.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Robinson, Mr.
Selin Robinson, and Mr. Melville Rob-
inson, Kingston, visited one day re-
cently at Mr. Merle Sills'.

Mrs. Frank Vandebogart spent Tues-
day in Kingston.

Mrs. Geo. Dupree, Mrs. W. A. Davis
and Mrs. G. Sills called Friday at
Mr. Esie Smith's.

Mr. and Mrs. Allison Martin visit-
ed Tuesday at Mr. Merle Sills'.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Fretts and Mrs.
Will. Fretts, Sr., at Mr. E. P. Smith's
on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Sills, Mr. I. L.
Sills and Mr. I. B. Sills motored to
Kingston Fair on Wednesday.

Those who have silos are filling
them this nice weather.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Pringle and
family called Sunday evening at Mr.
E. P. Smith's.

had been hoped for a short time ago.

The Germans admit the loss of one
of the airplanes which took part in
the raid on London on Tuesday night.
It is announced in Holland, that two
large German seaplanes have been
brought into Flushing by Dutch tor-
pedo boats, and it is believed that
these planes took part in the raid
on England. One of the four German
airmen, who is seriously wounded, was
taken to the hospital, and the others
interned.

The German junkers are beginning
to come to the peace terms laid down
by the Allies. They are a long way
from final acceptance of these terms,
announcing that they are willing to
evacuate Belgium on certain condi-
tions. These are conditions, however,
that no self-respecting people could
accept. It is certain that the Ger-
man peace proposals will gather
strength with movements such as
that now being conducted by General
Haig, and in this is the real danger
to the Allies. In Berlin there are no
delusions as to the eventual outcome
of the struggle on the Western front,
but the German mind never seems to
be able to free itself from the idea
that the Allies, and particularly the
British and French, are so war-weary
that they would be willing to come
to terms if Belgium was evacuated on
conditions that would suit the Ger-
mans and no one else.

Ford Production

The last fiscal year the Ford Com-
pany built and sold 533,921 cars and
had orders for 130,000 cars they
could not furnish. This shows the
popularity of the Ford. See the new
Ford with electric starter and good
electric lights.

39tf

W. J. NORMILE.

time, your son had the all of a
splendid soldier, and I sure you
his loss is sadly felt of us, espe-
cially his close friends whom he had
many. Canada still another good
soldier and a very brave comrade.

"As time grows older and again
restored I trust the your dear hero,
who sacrificed his King and Coun-
try, and met a heroes death, will
somehow ease the grief and anguish
you bear. To you, Sir, and you
I extend the heartfelt sympathy
of all ranks of the Royal M
Regiment."

Like many other loyal and
true young Canadians, the
brothers heard the call of du-
enlisted in a Montreal re-
Thomas E., the younger, has
price of his young, promising
liberty and justice. The above
from his colonel, shows the
team in which he was held,
ranks in his regiment.

The people of Amherst
where he was born and brou-
deeply regret the loss of one
a general favorite and gave
of a bright and prosperous
His brother Hugh was w-
likely at the same time that
was killed, and is now in a
in England.

FIX PRICES OF POTATO

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—Hon. W.
na, Canadian Food Controller,
ceived a report from the chair-
the fruit and vegetables con-
recommending that potatoes
ario and Quebec produced in
two provinces be sold at no
than \$1.25 per bag after Octo-
"There must be no hoarding
tatoes this year," declared M.
na. "We must hear no more
culators hoarding car loads
toes on railway sidings to fr-
as to reduce the supply of
the country and enhance the
value of the remaining supply
an action should be made a
offence."

Mr. Hanna went on to say
Canadian potato crop would
ly be twenty million bushels
than last year, and that there
probably be a surplus of abo-
million bushels. The problem,
is not how to economize the
of potatoes, but how to incre-
consumption so that none
wasted. An increased consump-
potatoes would help to redu-
amount of white flour, beef and
used in Canada.

TO SUMMON COMMITTEE

"In all probability," said M.
na, "a joint committee of rep-
tative men will be formed with
representative from each of the
provinces to consider the who-
tato situation in the interests
sumers and producers all
question will be considered of
cessity of opening wholesale
tail storage facilities in the
of those who may find the
without the proper means of
ing over their crop until the
demand."

Mr. Hanna is strongly of
that no undersized potatoes sh-
used for consumption in the
centres, but that the standa-
grading recommended by the
tee be adhered to.

Preparations have been order-
is said, to have balloting in
in the Federal election complet-
the first or second week in De-

NANEE EXPRESS

WEDNESDAY—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, 1917

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

CENTREVILLE.

ing to the long continued
ht, our wells and springs are
rying up.
recent heavy frosts did some
ge to corn and vegetables in
listrikt.
ie of the farmers have begun
ig their potatoes and report a
crop.

Township and Rural School
are now something of the past.
were a decided success.
ending weddings has been the
of the past few days. Some-
new for this part.
ies Eva and Irene Cassidy spent
st week with friends at Leinster.
Ruth Fairbairn has returned
after paying an extended visit
ends at Napanee and Hay Bay.
those who have been on the
ist are now convalescent.

ODESSA.

school fair held last Monday
great success. The day, the
the exhibits and amusements
all one could desire. Lunches
served by the Ladies' Aid and
e cream and candy booth was
urge of the Methodist Sunday
both realizing a nice sum of
for their efforts.
and Mrs. Philip Oswald who
been guests of Miss Eliza and
d Toomey returned last Thurs-
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Reginald Clark and children
rs. Weatherhead, who have been
ag the summer with Mr. and
E. O. Clark, left last Thursday
aha, Nebraska.
Lottie Heaslip is spending a
ys with her parents, Mr. and
William Heaslip.
and Mrs. Roy Smith, Chicago,
ests of Mrs. Joseph Smith.
Smith, Toronto, is visiting Mr.
rs. Stanley Fraser.
Bert Sproule has returned from
g her parents in Kingston.
R. W. Aylesworth and Mrs.
Lucas are guests of Mrs. (Dr.)
Ottawa.

A YOUNG MAN DIES FOR HIS COUNTRY.

following letter has been re-
by Joseph McFern from Lieut.
Gault McCombe, commanding
th Canadian Battalion:
Sir: You have probably heard
is of the death of your son,
E. McFern, who was killed
on on August 17th while doing
in the trenches with his com-
Although only with us a short
your son had all the qualities
splendid soldier, and I can as-
ou his loss is badly felt by all
especially his close friends, of
he had many. Canada has lost
mother good soldier and all of
very brave comrade.
time grows older and peace is
restored I trust the fact of
dear hero, who sacrificed all for
ing and Country, and bravely
heros-death, will somewhat as-
the grief and anguish you have

YARKER

Mr. and Mrs. S. Winter left on Mon-
day for a month's vacation in the
west with their son and other rela-
tives.

The funeral of the late Mrs. John
Wright was held last Saturday at the
home of her son, after which the
remains were buried in the Yarker
cemetery.

Messrs. Foster and McPherson have
bought Ford touring cars.

Dr. and Mrs. Day and daughter,
Alice, of Kingston, spent a day last
week with S. Winter.

Mrs. Smith and Miss Orr, of King-
ston, visited at the home of S. Winter
recently.

The ladies of the Red Cross, of
Yarker, intend holding a pie social
on Oct. 8th, when a valuable lamb
will be drawn for.

Mrs. Roy Skinner has returned from
Toronto after a two weeks' visit with
friends.

Mrs. Timmerman, of Odessa, is vi-
siting at the home of her brother, S.
Winter.

John Graham and family, of Napa-
nee, spent the week-end with S. Bur-
gess.

A large number from here attended
the Ottawa fair.

Miss W. Holland is attending Nor-
mal at Ottawa.

Sergt. Leggett, of Kingston, spent
Sunday with his wife and family here.

A number from here attended the
Kingston fair this week.

The hum of the threshing machine
is again heard and reports are favor-
able.

Cadet Oldham, of the Flying Corps
at Deseronto, spent a few days with
his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Oldham. He
expects to go to Camp Borden for
two weeks, then down south, where
he will finish training.

Mr. and Mrs. Bolton are enjoying a
two weeks' trip to Toronto by auto.

ENLIST IN THE FOOD CAMPAIGN.

The campaign that is being carried
out by the Women's Auxiliary, Organi-
zation of Resources Committee, in co-
operation with Hon. W. J. Hanna,
Food Controller, is one in which we
can all serve. It is not a war cam-
paign, but it is a war-time campaign,
a campaign of publicity for the pur-
pose of impressing upon every pro-
ducer and consumer the urgent ne-
cessity of keeping up our food re-
serves. In this war the food reserves
are scarcely less important than our
reserves of man-power. We cannot all
take personal part in the campaign
that is being carried on on the West-
ern front, but we can all do some-
thing to sustain that campaign by
abstaining from wasteful or unneces-
sary consumption of the necessities of
life. What we conserve is so much
stored to feed our fighting men and
Allies for the remainder of the strug-
gle. If we could by mathematical de-
monstration or prophetic inspiration
fix the term the war is to last we
might feel less, or perhaps more,
anxiety than we now feel in regard to
the problem of provisioning the En-
tente Powers. But on that point we

Overland

The Car Lovers Choice

You meet Overland Cars wherever you go, on
every road or highway.

The popular demand for these Cars has made them
a familiar sight from one end of the country to the
other, and their popularity is growing all the time.
The price of the popular Model 90 is **\$1050**,
f. o. b., Toronto.

**They have the Style and Beauty
found only in higher priced cars**

Lennox Automobile & Motor Boat Company, 'Phone 234,
NAPANEE, ONT.
ALL MOTOR BOAT AND AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Office—Merchants Bank Chambers, Napanee
Money to loan.
Telephones—Office 23, Residence 132.

U. M. WILSON,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public,
Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
PHONES—Office 46, residence 125.
OFFICE—Dundas Street, Napanee.
19-t.f.

DR. A. B. EARL

EAST STREET, NAPANEE

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND
ACCOUCHEUR

20-tf

H. W. SMITH

(Successor to W. D. MacCormack)
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College,
B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
'Phone 61. 34

DR. W. A. ASHLEY

DENTIST

who for the past four years has given
Deseronto three days a week, will dis-
continue his office, and in future will

DOXSEE & CO.

ARE MAKING
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

in Crepe, Voile and Silk

BLOUSES

Saturday, Sep. 29

MILLINERY

All the latest New York
Novelties this week.

MARABOU COLLARS

In Black, White and Taupe

**WE SPECIALIZE IN
NECKWEAR AND CORSETS**

The Leading Millinery House

...soldier, and I can as-
 sou his loss is badly felt by all
 especially his close friends, of
 he had many. Canada has lost
 another good soldier and all of
 very brave comrade.
 time grows older and peace is
 restored I trust the fact of
 dear hero, who sacrificed all for
 ing and Country, and bravely
 heros death, will somewhat as-
 the grief and anguish you have
 in. To you, Sir, and your fam-
 extend the heartfelt sympathy
 l ranks of the Royal Montreal
 ent."

many other loyal and patrio-
 ous Canadians, the McFen
 ers heard the call of duty and
 d in a Montreal regiment.
 is E., the younger, has paid the
 of his young, promising life for
 and justice. The above letter
 his colonel, shows the high es-
 in which he was held by all
 in his regiment.

people of Amherst Island,
 he was born and brought up,
 regret the loss of one who was
 eral favorite and gave promise
 bright and prosperous career.
 brother Hugh was wounded,
 at the same time that Thomas
 ill, and is now in a hospital
 gland.

PRICES OF POTATOES

wa, Sept. 26.—Hon. W. J. Han-
 anadian Food Controller, has re-
 a report from the chairman of
 fruit and vegetables committee
 mending that potatoes in Ont-
 and Quebec produced in these
 provinces be sold at no higher
 \$1.25 per bag after October 1st.
 ere must be no hoarding of po-
 this year," declared Mr. Han-
 We must hear no more of spe-
 ers hoarding car loads of pota-
 on railway sidings to freeze, so
 reduce the supply of food in
 ountry and enhance the market
 of the remaining supply. Such
 tion should be made a criminal
 "

Hanna went on to say that the
 ian potato crop would probab-
 twenty million bushels greater
 last year, and that there would
 be a surplus of about ten
 1 bushels. The problem, he says,
 how to economize the supply
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 l. An increased consumption of
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 t of white flour, beef and bacon
 n Canada.

NO SUMMON COMMITTEE.

"all probability," said Mr. Han-
 a joint committee of representa-
 en will be formed with one re-
 tative from each of the eastern
 ces to consider the whole
 situation in the interests of con-
 s and producers alike. The
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 of opening wholesale and re-
 torage facilities in the interest
 ose who may find themselves
 it the proper means of carry-
 ver their crop until the spring
 d."

Hanna is strongly of opinion
 so undersized potatoes should be
 for consumption in the larger
 s, but that the standards of
 g recommended by the commit-
 adhered to.

arations have been ordered, it
 l, to have balloting in Canada
 Federal election completed by
 st or second week in December.

(Successor to W. D. MacCormack)
 Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College,
 B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
 OFFICE—Centre Street.
 Phone 61. 34

DR. W. A. ASHLEY
 DENTIST

who for the past four years has given
 Deseronto three days a week, will dis-
 continue his visits, and in future will
 occupy the late Dr. Wartman's rooms
 over the Merchants Bank, Napanee.
 51-3-m

TO THE FARMER
Stop! Look! Listen!
 If you are going to have a sale it
 will pay you to phone or write E. J.
 AMEY, the leading auctioneer, Ver-
 ona, Ont., or Napanee office, at J. E.
 Madden's law office, John street.
 52-3-m-p

WANTED—At once an operator for
 a Tractor Plow. Apply at the Agricul-
 tural Office, Napanee. 41-b

FOR SALE—A number of houses
 and lots in town, and also a number of
 desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN.
 42-1-f

FOR SALE—On easy terms. One
 Seed Store on Dundas Street; one Store
 House and Elevator on Water Street. Ap-
 ply to Thos. Symington. 61-f

FOR SALE—House, 9 Rooms in good
 repair. Good well water and other
 modern conveniences. Situated south of Mr.
 M. P. Graham's residence, South Napanee.
 Apply T. B. GERMAN. 12h

ORGAN FOR SALE—In first class
 condition. Would make good organ for
 country church. Uxbridge make—solid walnut
 case. Apply to MRS. JOHN POLLARD, Dun-
 das Street, Napanee. 52

FARM FOR SALE—In Township of
 Richmond, 3rd Concession, four miles from
 Napanee. For particulars apply to G. H. JOY,
 at Jcy & Son's Brick and Tile Factory, near
 R. R. Bridge, Napanee, Ont. 40ff

FARM FOR SALE—75 or 80 acres,
 pt. lot 33, 3rd concession Township of
 Camden. All good land, seed to hay and
 pasture. 2 wells, good fences. Apply to R. A.
 BEARD, Napanee, or S. W. SWITZER, Des-
 mond. 31ff

FOR SALE—Desirable Property,
 corner Dundas and West Streets. Brick
 House and Office in first-class repair, small
 Barn, also Black Walnut Office Fixtures,
 including counter railing, drawers and case
 fronts. Some used sash with glass. Apply on
 premises, MRS. F. P. DOUGLAS. 41ff

FOR SALE—That desirable residence
 on Thomas Street, corner Alma Avenue.
 Electric light, gas, cistern, fine tiled well,
 large garden, excellent cellar, bath room. A
 great snap. \$1800. E. L. BELMONT. Apply on
 premises, or to HERRINGTON WARNER &
 GRANGE. 43-1f

MOTOR RACES.

At the Motor races at Jackson,
 Mich., recently Act Klein, driving a
 Briscoe car won the time trials, cover-
 ing the mile in 52 1-5 Seconds.
 Klein also won the class race and de-
 feated eleven other makes of cars in-
 cluding the Hudson, Super Six, I X
 Yercier, National, Maxwell, Sweeney,
 Special Case, Buic and many others.
 The Briscoe can be turned around in
 9 feet less space than any other car
 in the world. E. L. VanLuven, Nap-
 anee, sells the Briscoe.

One Chic Design.

A charming little summer frock of
 rose color chiffon voile boasts an apron
 of the material almost covered with
 conventionalized pansies in rose color
 floss. A deep band of embroidery fin-
 ishes the skirt, and the bodice and
 sleeves are trimmed with it. Such a
 frock could be reproduced very inex-
 pensively by the home seamstress, and
 it is delightfully pretty and summery
 in the sheer, soft voile.

Rest and Sleep.

We can rest our bodies and our mus-
 cles by lying down and relaxing, but
 our brains must have sleep for perfect
 rest. So long as we are awake the
 brain will be active to a greater or less
 degree, and it is only sleep that will
 restore the brain cells. Keep this in
 mind and see to it that your brain has
 the benefit of eight hours sleep each
 night.

Alex. Auer, of Toronto, a natural-
 ized Swede, was sent to the penitenti-
 ary for two years for seditious utter-
 ances.

(Successor to W. D. MacCormack)
 Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College,
 B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
 OFFICE—Centre Street.
 Phone 61. 34

DR. W. A. ASHLEY
 DENTIST

who for the past four years has given
 Deseronto three days a week, will dis-
 continue his visits, and in future will
 occupy the late Dr. Wartman's rooms
 over the Merchants Bank, Napanee.
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 Electric light, gas, cistern, fine tiled well,
 large garden, excellent cellar, bath room. A
 great snap. \$1800. E. L. BELMONT. Apply on
 premises, or to HERRINGTON WARNER &
 GRANGE. 43-1f

FALL FAIR DATES.

The following dates of Fall Fairs
 have been issued by the Agricultural
 Societies Branch of the Ontario De-
 partment of Agriculture, Toronto:

| | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| Arden... |Oct. 2nd. |
| Bancroft... |Oct. 4th & 5th. |
| Madoc... |Oct. 2nd & 3rd. |
| Marmora... |Oct. 1st & 2nd. |
| Odessa... |Oct. 5th. |
| Robbins Mills... |Oct. 5th & 6th. |
| Tweed... |Oct. 4th & 5th. |

That the Government will issue va-
 rious kinds of badges or buttons to be
 worn for purposes of identification by
 all men coming under the Military
 Service Act, is the belief prevalent
 among military men.

GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

MARABOU COLLARS
 In Black, White and Taupe

WE SPECIALIZE IN
NECKWEAR AND CORSETS

The Leading Millinery House

MERCHANTS' BANK
OF CANADA.
ESTABLISHED 1864.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Capital Paid up..... | \$7,000,000 |
| Rest and Undivided Profits... | 7,421,232 |
| Total Deposits | 92,102,072 |
| Total Assets..... | 121,130,558 |

Savings Bank Department.
 Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and
 interest at best current rate paid.
 Farmers' Business Solicited and General
 Banking Business transacted.

Napanee Branch.
E. R. CHECKLEY Mgr.

Yarker Branch.
R. M. MACPHERSON, Mgr.

NORTHERN CROWN BANK
 Head Office—Winnipeg.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Capital (authorized)..... | \$6,000,000 |
| Capital (paid up)..... | 1,431,200 |
| Rest and Undivided Profits | \$845,544 |

DIRECTORS.
 President—Capt. Wm. Robinson.
 Vice-President—Jas. H. Ashdown.
 W. R. Bawlf, A. McTavish Campbell,
 Sir Douglas Cameron, K.C.M.G.,
 E. F. Hutchings, John Stovel.

General Manager—Robert Campbell.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT—Special
 care given to Savings Accounts, which
 may be opened by depositing \$1.00 and
 upwards at any branch.

COLLECTIONS—Owing to our num-
 erous branches throughout Canada, we
 are able to make collections at a
 minimum cost.

R. G. H. TRAVERS,
 Manager Napanee Branch.

Notice

Owing to change in business I find
 it necessary to have all outstanding
 accounts paid in at once. And all
 future accounts must be settled at
 least every month.

We carry a full line of choice
GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, SALT,
HAY, STRAW—CORD WOOD and CUT
WOOD—which will be sold at Bottom
 Prices.

S. CASEY DENISON.
 Centre Street, North. Phone 10

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged or admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

W. G. WILSON,

BARRISTER,

Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.

P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.

OFFICE—North Side Dundas Street Napanee, Ont.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE

Barriers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE

Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

T. E. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, J.C.D.

Lake House, Napanee, Ont. Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee.

D. R. BENSON

Graduate Ontario Veterinary College,

has opened an office second door south of Express Printing Office, where he may be consulted on all diseases of Domestic Animals. All latest veterinary sciences Residence: West Street, near Madden's grocery.

Kingston Business College

(Limited)

Kingston, Canada.

Canada's Highest Grade Business School offers superior courses in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Civil Service and all commercial subjects.

Our graduates secure best positions. Particulars free.

H. E. METCALF, Principal.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED!

at once for

NAPANEE

and District for

CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.

Spring 1917 planting list is now ready.

Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock.

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper—A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

WEDNESDAY.

The Allies are planning a closer blockade of Germany.

Twelve thousand overseas troops figured in a farewell parade in Detroit.

A third anti-conscription orator, Paul Emile Mongeau, has been arrested in Montreal.

The Quebec bridge centre span was lifted 44 feet yesterday and now has 80 feet farther to go.

One of the designers of the German sub. Deutschland committed suicide in Baltimore.

Dr. G. H. Locke, Toronto's librarian, says that Ontario's educational system is Prussianized.

The Live Stock Committee adopted a resolution favoring establishment of exchange depots for calves.

Few refused to sign the food control pledge cards, delivery of which was begun in Toronto by 1,500 women.

Mr. E. C. Fox, manager of Wm. Davies Co., denied that his company attempted to evade the business profits tax.

The big milling companies have agreed on a price of from \$10.80 to \$11.05 a barrel for flour, according to territory.

Abe Lesage, an Indian, of the Garden River Reserve, fell off a boom of pulp logs at Sault Ste. Marie and was drowned.

St. Catharines has decided to buy haddock and cod for sale to citizens, and authorized the purchase of coal for public distribution.

Liquor may be secured promptly on phone order in Toronto, according to the evidence given at the Mabel McReynolds inquest.

Both Houses of Parliament discussed and adopted the joint report recommending reduction of the cost of Parliamentary printing.

The bondholders of the London & Lake Erie Transportation Co. decided to sell the road in bulk or in parcels unless the municipalities interested decided to assist it financially.

THURSDAY.

China may send a war mission to the United States.

Archibald McPherson, a Dunwich farmer, was fatally gored by a bull.

Lord Northcliffe urged U. S. business men to organize for war work.

Three hundred thousand Americans are en route to their training camps.

Roumania is short of medical supplies, and is using sawdust for dressing wounds.

The Montreal Daily Mail has suspended publication owing to financial difficulties.

Figures issued from the Toronto mobilization centre show that the registrations are about one in ten.

Australia has temporarily lifted the embargo on Canadian apples, importations not to exceed 10,000 barrels.

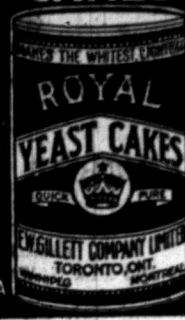
The Conservatives in Parliament held a final party caucus, dealing mainly with preparation for the general election.

Some amendments were secured by Liberals in the Senate to the War-time Elections Act.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

HAS BEEN CANADA'S FAVORITE YEAST FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS

MAKE PERFECT BREAD
MADE IN CANADA



Finance Commissioner Bradshaw reports that Toronto's finances are in good shape.

An order-in-Council has been passed for the appointment of a supervisor of metal and fibre.

Canadian bankers will advance \$80,000,000 for a short term to provide for wheat purchases.

The Y. M. C. A. National Council in the United States plans a campaign to raise \$35,000,000 for war work.

Wm. Taylor, 97 years of age, entertained about 30 returned soldiers from the Whitby Convalescent Hospital.

Chairman P. H. Drayton announced that hereafter alien enemies would have no standing before the Court of Revision.

The Provincial Government may sell Nipigon fish direct to the public in the event of retailers refusing to make sales at the prices fixed.

W. F. Maclean, M.P., at the Riverdale Conservative Association, said Sir Joseph Flavelle should resign from the Imperial Munitions Board.

The prairie provinces may as a result of the Fish Committee's recommendation, obtain and have the control of their own lakes handed over to them by the Dominion.

Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, Mrs. Albert Gooderham, and Mrs. Torrington, in a telegram which was sent all over Canada seeking opinions on the franchise act, advised that information be "gleaned as quietly as possible."

The Trades and Labor Congress adopted resolutions urging increased pay and pensions for soldiers and increased separation allowances for their dependents and favoring the formation of an Independent Labor party.

MONDAY.

The British steamer La Negra was sunk and eight lives lost.

Dr. George H. Clemens died suddenly at his home in Parkdale.

More progress was made by the Italians on the Bainsizza plateau.

Heavy gun duels were reported at various points on the French front. Niagara Falls W. C. T. U. urges the reduction of salaries in the food controller's office.

In five western Ontario centres \$12,000 was raised in ten days for the Italian Red Cross.

The first call under the Military Service Act will be for those fit for combat in the trenches.

R. C. Smith, K.C., professor of commercial law in McGill University, and one of the leaders of the Montreal Bar, is dead.

The fuel controller has fixed coal prices in British Columbia at from \$7 to \$8.50 per ton, according to the grade and handling.

Mr. R. L. McCormack, manager of the Conger Lashley Coal Company.

RESULT OF BIG SM

Haig's Troops Can Strike Two Directions.

British Are Now in a Position to Advance on Roulers, and the Germans Cannot Tell How Many Troops to Await Allied Blow.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Field Marshal Haig in his latest advance double string to his bow. He turns south toward Tourcoing, Ling Lille, or north toward Roulers. The choice with the British commander. Prussians, having lost the initiative no longer have the power where a stroke shall fall. They neither repel nor divert it. They are kept in constant tension.

This continual uncertainty in the south point of attack or lines gives them that "jumpy" feeling so often noticed at the front. On the slightest alarm move by the British they must violent outburst of gunfire. Only by unusual drumfire can guess whence the blow will come. This, too, has been started on more than one occasion both by the British and French to throw the enemy off the scent.

Of the two possible directions the British advance in Flanders toward Roulers offers the route. It is over a comparatively flat country, unimpeded by the objective is only seven miles away from the nearest point of the British line between Langemark and the Menin road, where Haig gained a mile in a single day. The way would lead along the Roulers railway with support columns from Langemark, at the Ypres-Thourout railway.

In this sector, owing to the nature of the ground, cut up by holes, the Prussians have no continuous lines of trenches. Further west were obliterated British guns, and the Prussians have to content themselves with doubts, some very strong, but hastily constructed in any case, in place, in craters, in small patches of woods, or in abandoned farm buildings which in this country are all but stone, the walls frequently being three feet thick.

Such defences are not as held as the old trenches but they offer no opportunity for reverse movements of troops cover from one part of the front to the other. Any such transfer be performed in the open, offers a perilous target for machine gun fire or bombs from aviators.

The Prussians, however, have an important defence. Much of the country hereabouts is below sea level and they can flood parts of it by opening the sluices of the canals which abound in this part of Belgium, thus creating a serious impediment to the advance of an army. That something of the kind is attempted is evidenced by the fact that in despatches from German sources in the last few days it has been stated that the Prussians have ordered the civilian evacuation of Thourout, Roulers, and Courtrai.

NEW ARMIES NEEDED

Figures of Canadian Forces Show Heavy Wastage.

OTTAWA, Sept. 25.—The

at once for
NAPANEE
and District for
CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.

Spring 1917 planting list is now ready.

Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock, including McIntosh RED APPLE, ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY, and many other leaders.

New Illustrated Catalogue sent on application.

Start now at best selling time.

Liberal proposition.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
The Fonthill Nurseries
(Established 1837)
TORONTO, ONT.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. **HANDBOOK** on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through **Munn & Co.** receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms for Canada, \$3.75 a year, postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Better Look Now

If you have decided to take a summer cottage, now is the time to look over the Classified Ads. for cottages to rent.

You will get a more satisfactory selection now than you will later on.

Or if you wish to take boarders or have places to rent, now is the time to place your Classified Ad.

Illustration of a man in a hat and suit walking with a cane.

WE ARE SELLING.

Silos, Karn pianos, Oliver plows, Lily Cream separators, and other Agricultural Implements. We have the Kingston Milling Co's. White Rose flour, which is undoubtedly one of the best flours made. Call and see us.

SPENCER & ROSE,
39-b West Side Market.

TILE.

Full stock of drain tile from 2 1/2 to 8 in., also chimney brick—Napanee Erick Yard.

Australia has temporarily lifted the embargo on Canadian apples, importations not to exceed 10,000 barrels.

The Conservatives in Parliament held a final party caucus, dealing mainly with preparation for the general election.

Some amendments were secured by Liberals in the Senate to the Wartime Elections Act as regards lists in Nova Scotia.

The Superintendent of Immigration, in a letter to the Presbyterian Church authorities, says there is no law to exclude East Indians from Canada.

The clothing of John Roberts, Toronto, who has been missing since Monday, was found on the lake shore near Windermere avenue, and he is believed to be drowned.

Loans of \$50,000,000 to England and \$20,000,000 to France were made by the United States Government, bringing the total thus far advanced to the Allies up to \$2,391,400,000.

While on a visit to the Industrial Farm, Mayor Church of Toronto informed Hon. W. D. McPherson, Provincial Secretary, that the Controllers would ask for an inquiry into the management of the institution at Thornhill.

FRIDAY.

China is offering to send 300,000 soldiers to France.

The second U. S. Liberty loan is to be floated October 1.

The U. S. A. plans to raise a force of over two million men.

The Canadians are gradually squeezing the foe out of Lens.

The Quebec bridge centre span was successfully raised to position.

The British defensive measures against submarines are meeting with success.

The British food controller wants several million tons of food from Canada and the U. S. A.

The District Trades and Labor Council described the food controllers' campaign as a joke.

Captain D'Arcy Hinds attacked Sir Joseph Flavelle at the Young Conservative Club meeting held in Toronto.

Dr. Margaret Gordon, on behalf of the Canadian National Suffrage Association issued a statement attacking the Dominion Franchise Act.

Rev. Edward Arthur Wicher, D.D., of San Francisco, speaking at Knox College, said he would preach in shirt sleeves if conditions demanded it.

It is expected that the first call for men under the Military Service Act will be made in the first week of October, and that 25,000 men will be obtained in a month.

Joseph Albrecht, a thrasher, was instantly killed on the farm of Albert Riddell of Mornington by his separator running down upon him when a rope broke, by which he was having it hauled up the gangway.

Lieut-Colonel H. R. Smith, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons since January, 1892, prior to that Deputy-Sergeant, and previously for twenty years Deputy Speaker, died at his home in Kingston, aged seventy-four.

Mr. N. Cauchon, consulting engineer, of Ottawa, has been invited by Mr. Thomas H. Mawson, the English town-planning expert, to collaborate with him immediately in the replanning of Salonika, for which he has just been awarded the commission by Premier Venizelos.

SATURDAY.

Canadians of military age in Detroit will be compelled to enlist.

Henry Ford has placed his Boston plant at the Government's disposal for war work.

combat in the trenches.

R. C. Smith, K.C., professor of commercial law in McGill University, and one of the leaders of the Montreal Bar, is dead.

The fuel controller has fixed coal prices in British Columbia at from \$7 to \$8.50 per ton, according to the grade and handling.

Mr. R. L. McCormack, manager of the Conger Lehigh Coal Company, Limited, was killed in a motor accident near Uxbridge.

Hon. W. J. Hanna, the food controller, announced that he would fix prices or give his reasons for not doing so in any particular line.

The commanding officers of the several military districts are summoned to a conference at Ottawa, on the administration of the Military Service Act.

Seventeen tank cars of gasoline were rushed to the Maritime Provinces to relieve the urgent needs of the fishermen using some thousand power boats.

The home of Dr. Perry Goldsmith on Carlton street was damaged to the extent of \$1,000, it is alleged, by six boys now under arrest on the charge of house-breaking.

George H. Fullington, a Detroit automobile agent, was instantly killed by his car getting out of control while going around the Windsor racetrack and crashing into a fence.

TUESDAY.

Marital law was proclaimed in three Greek provinces.

The G. N. W. telegraphers went out on strike for increased pay.

Colonel Roosevelt urged the ousting of La Follette from the U. S. Senate.

The Duke of Devonshire and party are visiting the chief centres in Northern Ontario.

The bill providing for an aircraft board of nine members was reported to the U. S. House.

There was the biggest line-up of recruits at the Toronto mobilization centre of any time since the war began.

Perth ratepayers carried by-laws to buy the local Electric Power Company and contract with the Hydro Commission.

Sir George Foster at a Wychwood Conservative meeting said an election would be impossible for four or five months.

The milk producers of Toronto, Hamilton, and Peel county held a conference and decided to put the new prices into effect on October 1.

Qualified officers of the C. A. M. C. are so scarce in Military District No. 13 that there is likely to be difficulty in constituting the Medical Boards for Alberta.

All men discharged from the Canadian Expeditionary Force in Canada who have not been overseas will be required to report under the terms of the Military Service Act.

Lucknow citizens and the Windsor District Meeting of Methodists passed resolutions urging the food controller to stop the use of grain for manufacture of alcoholic beverages.

Mrs. Bridget Mooney, wife of Chas. Mooney, a farmer on the Maidstone-Sandwich town line, and her ten-year-old daughter, Mary, were fatally burned through the overturning of an oil stove.

Ask about "Nectone" the new plant insect destroyer at WALLACE'S. Guaranteed to keep your plants free from worms and insects. 25c. the bottle at WALLACE'S Drug Store—agents for Napanee.

GET IT AT WALLACE'S

stating that the Prussians had ordered the civilian evacuation of Thourout, Roulers, and Courtrai.

NEW ARMIES NEEDED

Figures of Canadian Forces Heavy Wastage.

OTTAWA, Sept. 25.—The Canadian infantry strength continues to suffer from the recent heavy fighting and the fall in recruiting per application of the Military Service Act, are shown in a comparison statement issued by the Department of Militia and Defence. The covered is from September 1 to September 15. In infantry alone statement shows, there was a net loss of 4,688. The total infantry wastage was 268, comprising the following: charged in Canada, 261; died in England, 28; casualties overseas, 4,265; returned to Canada for charge, 714. Total, 5,268.

During the same period in recruits numbered 584, leaving net infantry loss as stated.

Taking all branches of the into consideration, the figure rather better. The total net loss the Canadian Expeditionary Force was 4,928, recruits numbering The recruits enlisted as follows:

| | U.S.A. Can. Eng |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Infantry . . . | 391 180 13 |
| Artillery . . . | 74 . . . |
| Ry. Construction and Forestry . . | 16 314 . . . |
| Miscellaneous | 139 488 . . . |
| Totals . . . | 596 1056 18 |

It will be noted that C. E. infantry units secured more recruits in the U. S. A. than in Canada.

Total wastage in the C. E. during the period indicated amounted to 6,595, namely:

Discharged in Canada—Infantry, 261; other arms, 259; total, 520. Casualties overseas—Infantry, 265; other arms, 664; total, 4,265. Returned to Canada for discharge—Infantry, 714; other arms, 1,073.

Discharged in England—Infantry, 28; other arms, 45; total, 73.

Total wastage—6,595.

It is estimated that 45 per cent of the total casualties will still be in period of six months be fit for general service.

Another Note From the Pope

ROME, Sept. 25.—The reply Entente Allies to the peace Pope Benedict is now being a by the Vatican, after which the will again address a note to the signatories. The Pontiff will point that the questions on which all really represent the foundation new order of things in the world a new era of peace for humankind. The secondary problems, he will certainly can be adjusted easier better through good-will and friendly discussion than by force of arms.

Foe Tries to Buy Mineral

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Dr. C. Phipper Addison, Minister without portfolio, in charge of reconstruction speaking at Huddersfield Saturday night, referred to the activity of the Germans, who, he said, were working to obtain supplies of minerals for munitions and building different parts of the world. Germans, he said, have been making and still are making, efforts to acquire control of great mineral deposits, even attempting to put them in England during the war.

The Dominion Parliament rogues.

ULT OF BIG SMASH

Troops Can Strike in Two Directions.

Are Now in a Position to Advance on Roulers, and the Prussians Cannot Tell How to Arrange Troops to Await Next Big Blow.

DON, Sept. 25.—Field Marshal in his latest advance has a string to his bow. He may push toward Tourcoing, flank-left, or north toward Roulers, or Ostend. The choice lies with the British commander. The Prussians, having lost the initiative, have the power to say a stroke shall fall. They can repel or divert it. Thus they are kept in constant terror, continual uncertainty regarding next point of attack on their lives that "jumpy" feeling often noticed at the front.

On the slightest apparent move by the British they begin a violent outburst of gun fire. The unusual drumfire can they whence the blow will come and so, has been started on more occasions both by British and French to throw the enemy off.

Two possible directions for the British advance in Flanders that the British offers the easiest. The British offers the easiest. It is over a comparatively short distance, unimpeded by rivers, and the objective is only seven miles from the nearest point of the line between Langemarck and Menin road, where General Foch gained a mile in a single day. The British would lead along the Ypres railway with supporting troops from Langemarck, south of the res-Thourout railway.

In this sector, owing to the sudden change of the ground, cut up by shell, the Prussians have no longer continuous lines of trenches. Those trenches west were obliterated by British guns, and the Prussians now content themselves with a very strong, but many constructed in any convenient craters, in small patches of or in abandoned farm houses, in this country are all built of brick walls frequently being two feet thick.

Defences are not as easily broken as the old trenches because there is no opportunity for transpositions of troops under cover from one part of the front to another. Any such transfer has to be made in the open, offering a target for machine guns on the ground above. The Prussians, however, have one advantage. Much of the front hereabouts is below sea level and can flood parts of it by the sluices of the canals. This is a serious impediment to the advance of an army. Something of the kind may be evidenced by hints in despatches from German sources in the last few weeks that the Prussians have ordered the civilian evacuation of the area, Roulers, and Courtrai.

ARMIES NEEDED.

of Canadian Forces Show Heavy Wastage.

AWA, Sept. 25.—The decline

SLAYS ARE FIGHTING.

Russian Armies Are Victorious in Small Battle.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 25.—Russian forces on the Riga front, in the region south of the Pakoff high road, Sunday took the offensive and after a fierce struggle occupied the German positions in the sector of Silzeme, the Russian War Office announced Monday. The Germans sustained severe losses and left 400 corpses on the battlefield. The Russians took sixty prisoners and ten machine guns. The text of the statement reads:

"Northern front: In the Riga region, south of the Pakoff high road, our detachments initiating an attack occupied, after a fierce struggle, the enemy positions in the sector of Silzeme, one mile north-east of Spital-timerman. The enemy losses were great and on the battlefield we found more than 400 corpses. We captured sixty prisoners and ten machine guns. The brilliant General Sokolov was wounded in the head by a shrapnel splinter."

"Aviation: On Friday, in the region of Kovol, our airmen bombarded the enemy rear and stores at Jino, Melnica, and Nugel, dropping about a hundredweight of bombs. Several fires broke out. West of Husiatyn Lieutenant Jachello brought down an enemy machine. In the region of Kedzi-Vasarhely, on Thursday, a Roumanian airman engaged an enemy machine and forced it down in the enemy lines. In the region of the lower Danube our hydroplanes successfully dropped eighteen bombs on the enemy lines."

AIRMEN RAID LONDON.

Hun "Baby Killers" Have Very Busy Night.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Hostile air-planes attacked the south-east coast of England Monday evening. According to the official announcement the raiders came in different places in Kent and Essex. A few of them followed the Thames and attacked London.

Bombs were dropped at several points. The casualties so far reported are six persons killed and about twenty injured. The raid on London occurred between 8 and 9 o'clock, and lasted about 45 minutes.

Hostile airships early this morning appeared off the coasts of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. An official announcement says the raid is still in progress, and that no details have yet been received.

British airmen engaged the raiders, but with what result is not yet known. The Germans used a number of aerial torpedoes.

The German planes appeared over the south-eastern district of London soon after 8 o'clock, and the engagement lasted until nearly 9.30. The raiders were scattered, and did not come in compact formation. Many star shells were used by the defence guns, giving the appearance of spectacular fireworks. The scream of the torpedoes used by the Germans was distinguishable easily from the explosions of guns or bombs.

The people of London behaved extremely well. They followed police instructions for taking cover, and there was no panic.

GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL.

Crown Prince Responsible for More Useless Slaughter.

Used in Millions of Tea Pots Daily—Every Leaf is Pure

Every infusion is alike delicious

"SALADA"

Black, Green or Mixed } Sealed Packets only.

TREACHERY DISCLOSED

Black Trail of Hun Discovered in United States.

Prominent Americans, Including a New York Judge, Were Connected With Pro-German Plots, One of Which Aimed to Secure Teutonic Aid for Irish Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The most startling revelation of German intrigue in the United States that has been made since the war began, implicating well known men who claim American citizenship and involving a Supreme Court Justice in New York city, was made Saturday night by the Government Committee of Public Information.

The expose is part of a systematic plan decided upon by the Government to present to the public the evidence of plots and intrigue against the interests of the United States which have been traced to the German Embassy.

Those named in the information given out last night as being connected with the plots include: Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohan, who is known as an ardent champion of the Irish cause.

John Devoy, editor of The Gaelic American, a violent anti-British paper published in New York.

Dr. Theo. Otto of Allentown, Pa., who is still practising, and claims to be an American citizen.

George Sylvester Viereck, editor of Viereck's Weekly.

Marcus Braun, editor of Fair Play and political leader among the Hungarians of lower Second avenue, New York.

J. F. Archibald, magazine writer, now said to be in Washington.

Edwin Emerson, magazine writer, said to be in Africa.

In this expose the Government officials make public letters, telegrams, bank cheques, receipts for cash paid, and a wealth of memoranda dating back to 1914, showing that the German Imperial Government was concerned, through its representatives here, in violation of the laws of this land.

In a bulletin styled "Official Expose," the Governmental committee investigating German intrigue in this country quotes numerous letters and extracts from letters seized by the Department of Justice in April, 1916, in a raid upon the New York office of Wolfe von Igel, who was conducting a pro-German and anti-American campaign, and working in close touch with Count von Bernstorff. The committee refers to a cipher letter,

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Sept. 25.—The Board of Trade official market quotations for yesterday:

Manitoba Wren. (In Store, Fort William, including 2c Tax).
No. 1 northern, \$2.24.
No. 2 northern, \$2.20.
No. 3 northern, \$2.16.
No. 4 wheat, \$2.12.

Manitoba Wren. (In Store, Fort William).
No. 2 C.W., 68%
American Corn (Track, Toronto).
No. 3 yellow, nominal.

Ontario Oats (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2 white, 60% nominal.
No. 3 white, 60% nominal.

Ontario Wheat (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2 white, 60% nominal, \$2.17 to \$2.20.

Wheat (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, nominal.

Barley (According to Freight Outside).
Maltster, new, \$1.18 to \$1.20.
Rye (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, \$1.10.

Manitoba Flour (Toronto).
First patents, in 40 bags, \$11.50.
Second patents, in 40 bags, \$11.
Strong patents, in 40 bags, \$10.50.

Ontario Flour (Prompt Shipment).
Winter, according to sample, \$10.20, in bags, track, nominal.

Milled Flour (According to Montreal Freight, Bags Included).
Bran per ton, \$25.
Shorts, per ton, \$12.

Middling, per ton, \$45 to \$48.
Good, per ton, \$42 to \$45.
Hay (Track, Toronto).
No. 1, per ton, \$11 to \$11.50.
Mixed, per ton, \$8 to \$9.50.

Straw (Track, Toronto).
Car lots, per ton, \$7 to \$7.50.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 24.—From 10 o'clock there were no official postings of quotations from the south owing to the strike of the G. N. W. operators. This had the effect of making an already dull market slow to the point of inaction. Winnipeg cars closed 1½c to 2½c higher from Saturday's closing quotations. Barley was down 1c and flax ½c lower to ½c higher from the previous closing figures.

Winnipeg, cash wheat jogged also without feature. The wheat export company bought steadily and were on the market for all grades.

The percentage of No. 1 northern in the crop steadily increases.

Oats: Oct., 66½c to 68½c; Nov., 66c to 67c; Dec., 63½c to 64½c; May, 66½c to 68½c.

Barley: Oct., \$1.24½ to \$1.24½; Flax: Oct., \$3.25½ to \$3.26; Nov., \$3.23½ to \$3.24; Dec., \$3.19.

Cash prices: Wheat: No. 1 northern, \$2.21; No. 2 northern, \$2.18; No. 3 northern, \$2.15; No. 4, \$2.10; No. 5, \$1.93; No. 6, \$1.83; feed, \$1.75.

Oats: No. 2 C. W., 65½c; No. 3 C. W., 64½c; extra No. 1 feed, 66½c; No. 1 feed, 65½c; No. 2 feed, 65½c.

Barley: No. 3, \$1.24; No. 4, \$1.20; rejected any feed, \$1.14.

Flax: No. 1 N. W. C., \$3.29; No. 2 C. W., \$3.23; No. 3 C. W., \$3.12.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

J. F. Bickell & Co. report the following prices on the Chicago Board of Trade:

Open. High. Low. Close. Close.

the civilian evacuation of
out, Roulers, and Courtrai.

NEW ARMIES NEEDED.

Losses of Canadian Forces Show Heavy Wastage.

AWA, Sept. 25.—The decline in country strength continues. Result of the recent heavy fighting, a fall in recruiting pending completion of the Military Service Act shown in a comparative statement issued by the Department of War and Defence. The period is from September 1 to September 15. In infantry alone, the statement shows, there was during the period a net loss of 4,684 men. Total infantry wastage was 5, comprising the following: Discharged, 261; discharged overseas, 28; casualties overseas, returned to Canada for discharge, 714. Total, 5,263. During the same period infantry numbered 584, leaving the country loss as stated. Including all branches of the service considered, the figures are better. The total net loss to Canadian Expeditionary Force 928, recruits numbering 1,667. Recruits enlisted as follows:

| | U.S.A. | Can. | Eng. | Total |
|------------|--------|------|------|-------|
| Infantry | 391 | 180 | 13 | 584 |
| Other arms | 74 | ... | ... | 74 |
| Artillery | 16 | 314 | ... | 330 |
| Other arms | 139 | 488 | 2 | 679 |

Infantry ... 596 1056 15 1667
It will be noted that C. E. F. units secured more recruits in U. S. A. than in Canada.

Infantry wastage in the C. E. F. during the period indicated amounted to:

Discharged in Canada—Infantry, 259; other arms, 259; total, 520.
Discharged overseas—Infantry, 4; other arms, 664; total, 4,929.
Returned to Canada for discharge—Infantry, 714; other arms, 359; total, 1,073.

Discharged in England—Infantry, 259; other arms, 45; total, 73.
Total wastage—6,595.

It is estimated that 45 per cent. of the casualties will within a period of six months be fit for service.

Other Note From the Pope.

ROME, Sept. 25.—The reply of the Pope to the peace note of Benedict is now being awaited. The Vatican, after which the Pope will address a note to all bishops. The Pontiff will point out the questions on which all agree represent the foundation of a new era of things in the world and era of peace for humanity. Secondary problems, he will say, can be adjusted easily and through good-will and friendship than by force of arms.

Pope Tries to Buy Minerals.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Dr. Christodoulou, Minister without portfolio in charge of reconstruction, is at Huddersfield Saturday referred to the activity of the Pope, who, he said, was endeavoring to obtain supplies of munitions and building from all parts of the world. The Pope, he said, has been making efforts to obtain supplies of munitions and building from all parts of the world. The Pope, he said, has been making efforts to obtain supplies of munitions and building from all parts of the world. The Pope, he said, has been making efforts to obtain supplies of munitions and building from all parts of the world.

Domitian Parliament pro-

posed to well. They followed police instructions for taking cover, and there was no panic.

GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL.

Crown Prince Responsible for More Useless Slaughter.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Violent attacks by the soldiers of the German Crown Prince against the new French positions north-east of Verdun on Monday were checked with heavy losses by General Petain's men and the Germans gained nothing.

The assaults began with an attack on a front of about a mile and a quarter north of the Bois le Chaume. Only in the centre of the assaulting line were the Germans able to reach the French positions, the artillery dispersing them elsewhere. The French fought valiantly and remained masters of the situation after inflicting heavy losses on the Germans.

Simultaneously the German Crown Prince threw forward two secondary attacking forces, one north of Bezons, south of the Bois le Chaume, and the other south-east of Beaumont, north-west of the wood. Here the French did not wait for the Germans to reach their trenches, but went out to meet the attackers, who were driven back with losses.

Later in the day the Crown Prince hurled two new attacks against the Bois le Chaume, only to meet further failure. Again the French drove the Germans back, with casualties, and, in addition, captured 50 prisoners. On the Aisne front there has been artillery activity, except for the repulse by the French of a German surprise attack north of Bray-en-Laonnois.

Would Conquer America.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Prediction that Germany would wage a war for world conquest in about fifteen years was made to the late Admiral Dewey at Manila, in 1898, by Captain von Goetz, of the German Imperial Navy, Senator Lewis on Monday told the Senate.

Quoting a report from Admiral Dewey to the Navy Department, the Illinois Senator said that von Goetz told the American naval officer that Germany would capture Paris as the first step to subjugating England. The taking of New York and Washington was to follow, in order that Germany might secure an enormous cash indemnity.

The wiping out of the Monroe Doctrine and the control of South America by Germany also were predicted by the German officer, declared Senator Lewis, who was discussing peace negotiations.

For some reason the Government had not given the report wide circulation, Senator Lewis continued, but in the face of it now, "any Senator who speaks here or elsewhere against any measure of his country leads himself to the enemy."

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Cure was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Cure is what produces such wonderful results in Catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

All Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

investigating German intrigue in this country quotes numerous letters and extracts from letters seized by the Department of Justice in April, 1916, in a raid upon the New York office of Wolfe von Igel, who was conducting a pro-German and anti-American campaign, and working in close touch with Count von Bernstorff. The committee refers to a cipher letter, with interlinear translation, and inscribed "Very secret." This letter, credited to Judge Cohalan, and addressed to Count von Bernstorff, says:

"The revolution in Ireland can only be successful if supported from Germany; otherwise England will be able to suppress it, even though it be only after hard struggles. Therefore, help is necessary. This should consist primarily of aerial attacks in England, and a diversion of the fleet, simultaneously with the Irish revolution. Then, if possible, a landing of troops, arms, and ammunition in Ireland, and possibly some officers from zeppelins. This would enable the Irish ports to be closed against England, and the establishment of stations for submarines on the Irish coast, and the cutting off of the supplies of food for England. The services of the revolution, therefore, may decide the war." This letter was signed "5132 8167 0230."

Situation in Greece.

ATHENS, Sept. 25.—Premier Venizelos, who has returned to Athens much benefited from a rest cure at Hypati, in an interview Sunday said:

"The general trend of affairs is satisfactory. The situation is well in hand. The problem of food supplies, however, is offering great obstacles, especially in the matter of inland communication. But the measures which have been adopted are relieving the existing distress which amounts to something approaching famine."

"The results of recent recruiting in the army exceeded expectations. This indicates that the poison which the late regime tried to introduce among the youth of the country is being eradicated and the future is hopeful."

A German Apology.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 25.—Just as the Argentine Chamber of Deputies, early Sunday morning, was preparing to vote on the question of breaking diplomatic relations with Germany, an official communication was received from the Berlin Foreign Office. The note disapproved of ideas expressed by Count von Luxburg, the German Minister here, regarding Germany's "cruiser warfare." The word "cruiser" left some doubt in the minds of Government officials as to whether or not Germany intended to modify her submarine campaign. A declaration of war by Argentina on Germany, however, was postponed by the receipt of the German note.

Russians in Our Army.

Although the Doukhobors are recognized as immune from military service, over one hundred of them have joined Saskatchewan battalions. This is the more remarkable when it is remembered that they left Russia largely on account of their rooted objection to military service. Many of them still maintain that attitude, and the Government has recognized their scruples. It is also remarkable that they should now be fighting in a cause which so largely concerns the land they migrated from.

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SERGEANT MCCLINTOCK.

"OVER THERE"

The Thrill and the Hell of the Trenches, Described by an American Boy.

Sergeant Alexander McClintock of Lexington, Ky., and the Canadian Army Has Gripping Tale That Every American Will Read, For He Tells the Facts—Unadorned. Wounded, a Distinguished Conduct Medal Man, He Was Invalided Home, but Is Going "Out There" Again to Fight For Uncle Sam and His Allies. An Inspiring, Interesting, Personal Narrative, Full of the Spirit and Atmosphere of the Trenches.

No. 4. Shifted to the Somme

By Sergeant Alexander McClintock,
D. C. M., 87th Overseas Batt.,
Canadian Gren. Guards.

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Sergeant McClintock is an American boy of Lexington, Ky., who has seen service in France, was decorated for bravery, wounded, invalided home and now is returning to accept a commission. This is the fourth article in the series. In the first article he told of his training up to the point where he reached the front line trenches. In the second he outlined the elaborate preparations for a bomb raid, and in the third the disastrous raid was described.

A FEW days after the bombing raid, which ended so disastrously for us, our battalion was relieved from duty on the front line, and the tip we got was that we were to go down to the big show then taking place on the Somme. Our relief was a division of Australians. You see, the sector which we had held in Belgium was a sort of preparatory school for the regular fighting over in France.

It wasn't long before we got into what you might call the big league contest, but in the meanwhile we had a little rest from battling Fritz and the opportunity to observe some things which seem to me to be worth telling about. Those of you who are exclusively fond of the stirring detail of war, such as shooting and being shot at and bombing and bayoneting, need only skip a little of this. We had an entirely satisfactory amount of smoke and excitement later.

As soon as our relief battalion had got in we moved back to Poperinghe for a couple of days' rest. We were a pretty contented and jovial lot, our platoon especially. We were all glad to get away from the strain of holding a front trench, and there were other advantages. For instance, the alterations of our muster due to casualties had not come through battalion headquarters, and therefore we had in our

and morning and only sixteen men.



It Was Good Clean Fighting. Nobody Fired a Shot.

There was a Canadian Scot in our crowd who said that the only word which described the situation was "g-r-r-r-and!"

There was a good deal of jealousy at that time between the Canadians and the Australians. Each had the same force in the field—four divisions. Either force was bigger than any other army composed exclusively of volunteers ever before assembled. While I belong to the Canadian army and believe the Canadian overseas forces the finest troops ever led to war, I must say that I have never seen a body of men so magnificent in average physique as the Australians. And some of them were even above the high average. The man that punched me in the eye in an "estamina" in Poperinghe made up entirely in his own person for the absence of Les Darcy from the Australian ranks. I don't know just how the fight started between the Australians and us in Poperinghe, but I know that it took three regiments of imperial troops to stop it. The most convincing story I heard of the origin of the bat-

tle was told me by one of our men, who said he was there when it began. He said one of the Australians had carelessly remarked that the British generals had decided it was time to get through with the sideshow in Belgium, and this was the reason why they had sent regular troops like the Australians in to relieve the Canadians.

Then some sensitive Canadian wished the Australians luck and hoped they'd finish it up as well as they had the affair in the Dardanelles. After that our two days' rest was made up principally of beating it out of estamina when strategic requirements suggested a new base or beating it into estamina when it looked as if we could act as efficient re-enforcements. That fight never stopped for forty-eight hours, and the only places it didn't include were the church and the hospitals. I'll bet to this day that the Belgians who run the estamina in Poperinghe will duck behind the bars if you just mention Canada and Australia in the same breath.

But I'm bound to say that it was good, clean fighting. Nobody fired a shot, nobody pulled a bayonet, and nobody got the wrong idea about anything. The Australian heavyweight champion who landed on me went right out in the street and saluted one of our lieutenants. We had just one satisfying reflection after the fight was over—the Australian battalion that relieved us felt heir to the counterattack which the Germans sent across to even up our bombing raid.

Down to the Somme.

We began our march to the Somme by a hike to St. Omer, the first British headquarters in Europe. Then we stopped for a week about twenty miles from Calais, where we underwent a course of intensified training for open fighting. The infantry tactics, in which we were drilled, were very similar to those of the United States army, those which, in fact, were originated by the United States troops in the days of Indian fighting. We covered most of the ground around Calais on our stomachs in open order. While it may seem impertinent for me, a mere non-com, to express an opinion about the larger affairs of the campaign, I think I may be excused for saying that the war didn't at all take the course which was expected and hoped for after the fight on the Somme. Undoubtedly the allies expected to break through the German line. That is well known now. While we were being trained near Calais for open warfare a very large force of cavalry was being assembled and prepared for the same purpose. It was never used.

That was last August, and the allies haven't broken through yet. Eventually I believe they will break through, but in my opinion men who are drawn for service in the first half million of the new American army will be veterans in Europe before the big break comes which will wreck the Prussian hope of success in this war.

And if the Prussians are not now beaten, the day will not be very far distant when the people of the United States will have to fight to save their homes and their nation. War is a dreadful and inglorious and ill smelling and cruel thing. But if we hold back now we will be in the logical position of a man hesitating to go to grips with a drunken, savage, shrieking, spewing mauler who has all



"Boy," said he, "we're at the at last."

were everywhere, apparently dreds. There could have been wonderful panorama picture its new aspect.

Our battalion was in and out of town of Albert several days for orders. The battle of C was then in progress, and I Second and Third Canadian were holding front positions ble cost. In the first part of 1916, we "went in" opposite Regina trench. The bat was just miles and miles of shell holes. Before we were position the officers and were taken in by scouts to go of the land. These trips were "Cook's tours." On one of went through the town of twice and didn't know it. population of 12,000 before. On the spot where it had, even a whole brick was left, its demolition was complete was an example of the condition whole country over which had blasted their way for, since the previous July. There not even landmarks left.

The "Cook's Tour."

On the night when we went spect the positions we were to scouts, leading us through the ert of destruction, got completely round and took us back trench composed of shell connected up until we ran into ion of another brigade. The dreadful beyond words. Th of the dead was sickening. places arms and legs of d stuck out of the trench walls.

We made a fresh start after der, moving in single file and in touch each with the man him. We stumbled along in- ness through this awful labyrinth. We ran into some of our ow at 2 a. m. and found that halfway across No Man's leral hundred yards beyond line and likely to be utterly v in twenty seconds should the sight us. Fine guides we had "Cook's tour." At last we our proper position, and fifty utes after we got there a whil low explosive murderer, but completely. They had to dig A few minutes later a high shell fell in a trench section three of our men were statio we could find after it explo-

pretty contented and jovial lot, on platoon especially. We were all glad to get away from the strain of holding a front trench, and there were other advantages. For instance, the ulcerations of our muster due to casualties had not come through battalion headquarters, and therefore we had in our platoon sixty-three rum rations night

tirely in his own person for the absence of Les Darcy from the Australian ranks. I don't know just how the fight started between the Australians and us in Poperinghe, but I know that it took three regiments of Imperial troops to stop it. The most convincing story I heard of the origin of the war

United States will have to fight to save their homes and their nation. War is a dreadful and inglorious and ill smelling and cruel thing. But if we held back now we will be in the logical position of a man hesitating to go to grips with a drunken, savage, shrieking, spewing maniac who has all but whipped his proper keepers and is going after the onlooker. However, I wish we had had two months more of weather on the Somme. There might have been a different story to tell.

Simplified Medicine.

We got drafts of recruits before we went to the Somme, and some of our wounded men were sent back to England, where we had left our "safety first battalion." That was really the Fifty-first battalion of the Fourth division of the Canadian forces, composed of the physically rejected, men recovering from wounds and men injured in training. The Tommies, however, called it the "safety first" or "Major Gilday's Light Infantry." Major Gilday was our battalion surgeon. He was immensely popular, and he achieved a great name for himself. He made one realize what a great personal force a doctor can be and what an unnecessary elaboration there is in the civil practice of medicine.

Under Major Gilday's administration no man in our battalion was sick if he could walk, and if he couldn't walk there was a reasonable suspicion that he was drunk. The major simplified medicine down to an exact science of two forms of treatment and two remedies—"number nines" and whale oil. "Number nines" were pale oval pills, which, if they had been eggs, would have run about eight to an omelet for six persons. They had an internal effect which could only be defined as dynamic. After our men had become acquainted with them through personal experience they stopped calling them "number nines" and called them "whiz-bangs." There were only two possibilities of error under Major Gilday's system of simplified medicine. One was to take a whiz-bang for trench feet and the other to use whale oil externally for some form of digestive hesitancy. And in either case no permanent harm could result, while the error was as simple of correction as the command "about face." Blighty was therefore not very popular with our battalion, blighty being the trench name for the hospital.

Two weeks and a half after we left Belgium we arrived at Albert, having marched all the way. The sight which met our eyes as we rounded the rock quarry hill outside of Albert was wonderful beyond description. I remember how tremendously it impressed my pal, Macfarlane. He sat by the roadside and looked round over the landscape as if he were fascinated.

"Boy," said he, "we're at the big show at last."

Poor fellow! It was not only the big show, but the last performance for

him. Within sight of the spot where he sat wondering he later fell in action and died. The scene which so impressed him gave us all a feeling of great awe. Great shells from a thousand guns were streaking and crisscrossing the sky. Without glasses I counted thirty-nine of our observation balloons. Away off in the distance I saw one German captive balloon. The other aircraft were uncountable. They

our proper position, and fifteen minutes after we got there a whiz-bow explosive murderer, burst completely. They had to dig in. A few minutes later a high explosive shell fell in a trench section, three of our men were stationed there, we could find after it exploded one arm and one leg, which we! The trenches were without mats, and the mud was from six to three feet deep all through. There were no dugouts, only miserable "funk holes," dug with a spade, and it was possible to dig them without covering dead men. We remained in this position four days, from the 21st of October, 1916.

There were reasons, of course, for the difference between conditions in Belgium and on the Somme. On the Somme we were constantly preparing for a new advance, and we were temporarily established on a position which we had but recently taken long drumming with big guns. The trenches were merely shell holes connected by ditches. Our old and variously useful friend sandbag, was not present in any quantity, and therefore we had no dugouts or dugouts. The communal trenches were all blown in, and things had to come to us overland. The result that we never were sure when we would get ammunition or relief forces. The most fearful thing was that the soil all about was filled with freshly buried men. We undertook to cut a trench large enough to hold our spades into human flesh and the explosion of a big shell along our line sent down a man and dismembered and scattered mementos of an earlier fight along among us. We lived in the stench of "glorious" war, thus who lived.

The German Dugout—and They Found.

Here and there along this line the abandoned dugouts of the Germans, and we made what use of we could, but that was little. One day to locate a dugout, we prepared it for use as a battalion headquarters. When I led a squad to clean it up the odor was so overwhelming that we had to put on our masks. On entering we first saw dead nurses with our ghastly lights, one standing with her head around a post, just as she had when gas or concussion killed her. Seated at a table in the middle of the place was the body of an old soldier of the German medical corps, his hands fallen between his hands. The odor of cleaning up was too dreadful for us. We just tossed in four or five fumite bombs and beat it out of there. A few hours later we went in to search and empty cavern, made roof safe with new timbers and fixed battalion headquarters in the place which could be occupied.

During this time I witnessed a thing, with some others, I shall never forget. An old chaplain of the Canadian forces came to our trench seeking the grave of his son, who had been marked for him on a map by an officer who had seen the young man's burial. We managed to find the spot, and at the old chaplain's request we exhumed the body. He suggested to him that he get the identification marks and retelling of range of the shells which

Back to BICYCLES

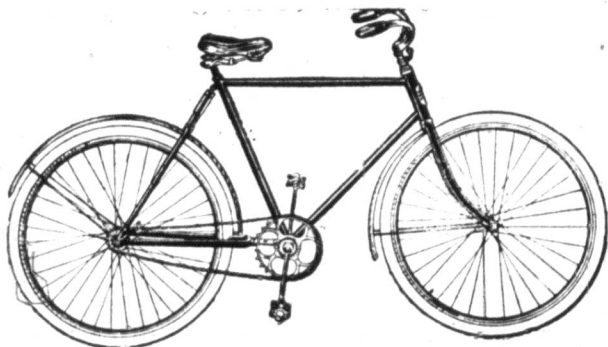


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W.J. Normile



said he, "we're at the big show at last."

everywhere, apparently in bunches. There could have been no more of a panoramic picture of war in any aspect.

The battalion was in and out of the line of Albert several days waiting for the battle. The battle of Courcellette was in progress, and the First and Third Canadian divisions were holding front positions at territory. In the first part of October, we "went in" opposite the far-lying trench. The battleground was miles and miles of debris and holes. Before we went to our positions, the officers and non-commissioned officers were taken in by scouts to get the lay of the land. These trips were called "scouts." On one of them I went through the town of Poiziers and didn't know it. It had a population of 12,000 before the war. The spot where it had stood not a whole brick was left, it seemed. Destruction was complete. That was an example of the condition of the country over which our forces had to travel their way for ten miles the previous July. There were no landmarks left.

The "Cook's Tour."

One night when we went in to take positions we were to hold, our leading us through the flat desolation, got completely turned and took us back through a composed of shell holes con- up until we ran into a battal- another brigade. The place was all beyond words. The stench of dead was sickening. In many arms and legs of dead men out of the trench walls.

made a fresh start after our blun- ing in single file and keeping each with the man ahead of us. We stumbled along in the dark- rough this awful labyrinth until we into some of our own scouts. I found that we were in across No Man's land, sev- eral yards beyond our front. I likely to be utterly wiped out in seconds should the Germans s. Fine guides we had on this s tour." At last we reached our position, and fifteen min- utes later we got there a whiz-bang, a explosive murderer, buried me. They had to dig me out. minutes later a high explosive fell in a trench section where of our men were stationed. All of it found after it exploded with a sound and a flash which we heard

bursting all around us. We argued that it was unwise for him to remain in danger, but what we really intended was that he should be saved the horror of seeing the pitiful thing which our spades were about to uncover.

"I shall remain," was all he said. "He was my boy."

It proved that we had found the right body. One of our men tried to clear the features with his handkerchief, but ended by spreading the handkerchief over the face. The old chaplain stood beside the body and removed his trench helmet, baring his gray head to a drizzle of rain that was falling. Then while we stood by silently his voice rose amid the noise of bursting shells, repeating the burial service of the Church of England. I have never been so impressed by anything in my life as by that scene.

The dead man was a young captain. He had been married to a lady of Baltimore just before the outbreak of the war.

The philosophy of the British Tommies and the Canadians and the Aus-



His Voice Rose Amid the Noise of Bursting Shells.

trians on the Somme was a remarkable reflection of their fine courage through all that hell. They went about their work paying no attention to the flying death about them.

"If Fritz has a shell with your name and number on it," said a British Tommy to me one day, "you're going to get it, whether you're in the front line or seven miles back; if he hasn't, you're all right."

Fine fighters all. And the Scotch kilties, lovingly called by the Germans "the women from hell," have the respect of all armies. We saw little of the police, except a few on leave. All the men are self-sacrificing to one another in that big melting pot from which so few ever emerge whole. The only things it is legitimate to steal in the code of the trenches are rum and "fags" (cigarettes). Every other possession is as safe as if it wore a patent lock.

The fifth article of this remarkable personal narrative will appear soon. It is entitled:

How English "Slackers"

Have Managed to Avoid

Doing Their Bit in War

THE British authorities possess to-day an amazing record of conspiracy to avoid military service. Part of

the story has been told from time to time in the courts. More will be told as the net is drawn tighter. Much that has been discovered may never be revealed, for others might thereby be encouraged into the temporarily profitable paths of crime. It began at the beginning of compulsion. While there was a great rush to answer the call, there was a small but determined move toward evasion. Young men walking the streets in civilian attire, letters from mothers wanting to know "Why my boy is taken and so-and-so is left," open boasts that men had "done the authorities," soon told the tale. Recruiting raids—denounced in some quarters as "interference with the liberty of the subject" and the rest—confirmed suspicions, and the authorities were soon at work fighting the criminals.

Personation was the first discovery. Two hefty men arrested as suspected persons produced army rejection certificates. Inquiry showed that in each case a man suffering from locomotor ataxia had twice gone before the medical boards, afterward handing the men the rejection certificates thus obtained. That form of personation was resorted to in other cases. It is no longer possible, for reasons which need not be discussed here, although there is reason to believe in some cases medical specialists have been imposed upon by some similar trick by men anxious to secure certificates for presentation to tribunals.

Foiled in the personation game, the master minds in a criminal conspiracy resorted to forgery. Rejection certificates were obtained from men justly entitled to them—obtained by criminal methods. Occasionally they were purchased from unscrupulous holders for a few shillings; often they were stolen from men under the influence of drink or drugs. Then, with ready acid and pen, the forger, having found a purchaser, changed the name and address on the certificate, and parted with it for a good round sum. A man, or men, in the North of England "collected" several of the earlier certificates in this way, and came to London. The first forged "rejection" form was sold for £15. Later, forms were parted with for sums ranging from £5 to 5s. That process has been stopped.

Again, numbers of blank certificates were stolen from a recruiting office. Months later they were found on men who had evaded military service by their use, properly filled in, stamped, and signed, and so completed as to deceive any but those with the most detailed knowledge of the recruiting service.

A later form of fraud involved the use of a merchant seaman's papers, stolen or purchased from some inebriated sailor in the purlieus of the docks. American seamen frequently parted with their papers. These papers were sold to some man anxious to avoid army service, and until the fraud was discovered, quite by chance, served as a sufficient answer to police or recruiting office inquiries.

YOUNG WOMEN MAY AVOID PAIN

Need Only Trust to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, says Mrs. Kurtzweg.

Buffalo, N.Y.—"My daughter, whose picture is herewith, was much troubled



with pains in her back and sides every month and they would sometimes be so bad that it would seem like acute inflammation of some organ. She read your advertisement in the newspapers and tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

She praises it highly as she has been relieved of all these pains by its use. All mothers should know of this remedy, and all young girls who suffer should try it."—Mrs. MATILDA KURTZWEG, 529 High St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Young women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by this root and herb remedy.

If you know of any young woman who is sick and needs helpful advice, ask her to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Only women will receive her letter, and it will be held in strictest confidence.

ings in their own wire entanglements.

"Out in front a faint whistle cut across the roar of fire. 'They're off,' said the forward officer into his 'phone, and a moment later a distinct change in the note of sound of the overhead shells told that the fire had lifted, that the shells were passing higher above his head, to fall further back in the enemy's trenches and leave clear the stretch into which the infantry would soon be pushing.

"For a minute or two there was no change in the sound of battle. The thunder of the guns continued steadily, a burst of rifle or machine gun fire crackled as spasmodically.

"Men gulped in their throats or drew long breaths of apprehension that this was the beginning of discovery of their presence in the open, the first of the storm they knew would quickly follow. But there were no more shells for the moment, and the rattle of machine gun had diminished and the bullets piped thinner and more distant as the gun muzzle swept around. The infantry hurried on, thankful for every yard made in safety.

"But at the attacking point the infantry were almost across when the storm burst, and the salvo for the most part struck down helplessly behind them. The men went into the fragments of broken wire and the shattered parapet loomed up under their hands a minute after the first shell burst. Up to this they had advanced in silence, but now they gave tongue and with wild yells leaped at the low parapet, scrambled over and down into the trench. Behind them a few forms twisted and snarled on the broken ground, but

An old chaplain of the Canadian forces came to our trench section; the grave of his son, which was marked for him on a rude sign by an officer who had seen the man's burial. We managed to find a spot, and at the old chaplain's request, we exhumed the body. Some suggested to him that he give us notification marks and retire out of the shells which were

which so few ever emerge whole. The only things it is legitimate to steal in the code of the trenches are rum and "fags" (cigarettes). Every other possession is as safe as if it wore a patent lock.

The fifth article of this remarkable personal narrative will appear soon. It is entitled:

No. 5.—Wounded In Action.

This article describes the terrible fight, the dead and dying, the loss of a pal and the final falling of McClintock in No Man's Land. Simply told, it is one of the most remarkable descriptions of a battle by a participant ever put together.

Canada's Contribution.

It is now more than a century and a half since Louis XV. of France signed over to Great Britain the Dominion of Canada with the light remark: "Oh, well; it's only a few acres of snow."

One cannot help wondering what his thoughts would have been could he have had a vision of the Canada of to-day and the part she is playing as an ally of his countrymen of the twentieth century. Out of a population of some seven and a half millions Canada has given 440,000 fighting men to the war. At the end of last year war orders totalling \$1,095,000,000 had been placed with her, while this year's munitions orders are expected to exceed \$700,000,000—or about \$100 for every man, woman, and child. At the beginning of this year 630 factories were working on munition contracts, the country's output being now more than that of any European nation except Germany before the war. Wooden ships, steel ships, and submarines are being turned out, and on this account and that the Imperial Munitions Board is spending annually more than two and a half times as much as the Federal Government spends in a normal year. Anxious European allies await the grain and flour of the Canadian prairies as eagerly as ever the populace of Ancient Rome looked for the corn ships from Sicily and Egypt. And if the province of Alberta alone were cultivated on the same intensive scale prevailing in pre-war Belgium it would support an agricultural population of fifty million—or half the entire population of the United States.—From "Canada's Troubles and Triumphs," by Harry C. Douglas, in the American Review of Reviews.

Captured Machine Gun.

Details have reached Canada of the act for which the Victoria Cross was conferred upon Lt.-ut. Frederick Maurice Watson Harvey, of Strathcona's Horse, Canadians, who is Irish by birth, but now belongs to Medicine Hat, Alta. The official records say he was given the Victoria Cross, the highest decoration for valor in the world, for the following:

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty. During an attack of his regiment on a village a party of the enemy ran forward to a wire trench just in front of the village and opened rapid fire and machine gun fire at very close range, causing heavy casualties to our leading troops. At this critical moment, when the enemy showed no intention whatever of retiring and the firing was still intense, Lieut. Harvey, who was in command of the leading Canadian troops, ran forward ahead of his men, and dashed at the trench still fully manned. He jumped the wire, shot the machine gunners, and captured the gun. His most courageous act undoubtedly had a decisive effect on the success of the operation." The investiture took place before the King on July 21.

A later form of fraud involved the use of a merchant seaman's papers, stolen or purchased from some indigent sailor in the purlieus of the docks. American seamen frequently parted with their papers. These papers were sold to some man anxious to avoid army service, and until the fraud was discovered, quite by chance, served as a sufficient answer to police or recruiting office inquiries as to the position of the holder, for merchant seamen are exempt from service.

Stimulated, or even artificially induced, symptoms of tuberculosis, synovitis, and debility are still met with. The introduction of the tubercle bacilli into sputum submitted for analysis has been heard of; the allegation of synovitis induced by an injection has been publicly reported. Men, it is believed, on the advice of the doctors, have starved themselves and gone without sleep for days before going before the doctors. There are records of one young man who starved himself for five days, who had practically no sleep for the same period, and then, the night before the medical examination, rubbed shampoo powder into his eyes and drank himself into intoxication. He would have been rejected as "unfit" but for a discovery that need not be related, and he is now in the army, a category "A" man.

Drugs are constantly employed—so constantly and so cleverly that there must be expert advice in the background. At one London recruiting station a young man arrived in answer to a call-up notice in a state of collapse. His face was a greenish-gray and he was apparently in pain. An experienced officer had him placed in a private room and kept under observation. Five times during the morning the man vomited. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon he was well, and by 3 o'clock, after an exceptionally thorough examination by all the members of the Medical Board, he was passed Class "A." Doping takes many forms. In one place there was apparently an epidemic of "disease of the middle-ear," marked by discharges of apparently purulent matter. The analyst was called in, and the matter turned out to be tobacco juice or condensed milk, or a mixture of both.

Malingerer, too, has been proved. The "deaf" man who withstood every test, and even received a rejection card, only to succumb when an astute clerk whispered, "You have forgotten your two-and-nine-pence"; the man with the "palsied" arm, who owned up when the doctors spoke about an electric battery; the man who stayed in bed "paralyzed," while his tearful wife went to the recruiting office to explain that he could not answer the call-up, but forgot himself the next day, and was seen walking in the street—these are minor cases of attempted fraud easily discovered. Much more serious are strange stories of drugging and inoculation, which are difficult to prove.—*London Times*

RAID BY SHELL LIGHT.

Boyd Cable Draws a Vivid Word Picture.

The picture of a night attack executed by the English on a German trench in France is drawn in The Cornhill Magazine, by Boyd Cable:

"The hour chosen for the raid was just about dusk. There was no extra special preparation immediately before it. The guns continued to pour in their fire, speeding it up a little, perhaps, but no more than they had done a score of times in the last twenty-four hours. The infantry clambered out of their trench and filed out through the narrow open

ly behind them. The men went to the fragments of broken wire and the shattered parapet loomed up under their hands a minute after the first shell burst. Up to this they had advanced in silence, but now they gave tongue and with wild yells leaped at the low parapet, scrambled over and down into the trench. Behind them a few forms twisted and sprawled on the broken ground, but they were no sooner down than running stretcher bearers pounced on them, lifted and bore them back to the shelter of their own lines.

"In the German trench the raiders worked and fought at desperate speed, but smooth, and on what was clearly a settled and rehearsed plan. There were few Germans to be seen, and most of these crouched, dazed and helpless, with hands over their heads. They were promptly seized, bundled over the parapet, and told by word or gesture to be off. They waited for no second bidding, but ran with heads stooped and hands above their heads straight to the British line, one or two men doubling after them as guards. Some of the prisoners were struck down by their own guns' shellfire, and these were just as promptly grabbed by the stretcher-bearers and hurried in under cover.

Up and down the selected area of front-line trench the raiders spread rapidly. There were several dug-out under the parapet, and from these gray-coated figures crawled with their hands up on the first summons to surrender. These, too, were bundled over the parapet. If a shot came from the black mouth of the dug-out in answer to the call to surrender, it was promptly bombed. At either end of the area of front line marked out as the limits of the raid strong parties made a block and beat off the feeble attacks that were made on them."

Private Municipalities.

In British Columbia there are several towns created by industrial companies on their own land holdings. The residents of these towns have no say in the government of them, and the owning corporations control in most cases the businesses established.

The Provincial Government has decided to bring the Lands Act into operation in these cases and place these towns in the same position as other places in the Province. The company towns have been fairly well managed in the interests of both company and employees. Under the companies the towns were developed in a systematic manner; schools, churches, amusement places, and libraries were provided.

Under the Government of the Province, one-fourth of each townsite will revert to the Crown, and the other three-fourths will bear the taxes required to develop the town.

Edmonton's Assessment

The municipal assessment figures of Edmonton for this year will amount to about \$100,500,000, as compared with \$130,000,000 last year. At a recent sitting of the Court of Revision there were only 165 appeals made, as compared with 409 in 1916 and 1,040 in 1915.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears
the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

EXTERMINATE RATES.

The damage by rats amounts to thousands and thousands of dollars each year. Get rid of them entirely. ELKAY'S RAT PASTE will do it. Large package 25c. at WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

One hundred and twelve nets, containing more than two tons of fish, were seized by the fisheries protection cruiser Vigilant off Port Dover.

Hon. W. J. Hanna, Food Controller, gives warning that there must be no hoarding of potatoes, urges increased consumption of them so that there shall be none wasted, and says the price should not exceed \$1.25 per bag after October 1st.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

NOTICE ! COAL FACTS.

We are selling Coal for Cash only. Conditions will not allow us to do a credit business this year.

F. E. VAN LUEN.

GET YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FIN

Tells how to loosen a tender or callus so it lifts out without pain.

You reckless men and women are pestered with corns and what at least once a week invited to death from lockjaw or blood are now told by a Cincinnati ad to use a drug called freezone, the moment a few drops are s to any corn or callus the soreness lieved and soon the entire corn lus, root and all, lifts off with t gers.

Freezone dries the moment it plied, and simply shrivels the corn lus without inflaming or even irri the surrounding tissue or skin. A bottle of freezone will cost very at any of the drug stores, but will tively rid one's feet of every h soft corn or hardened callus. If druggist hasn't any freezone he c it at any wholesale drug house fo

IMPORTANCE OF CANADA'S EFF

War Part Nation is Taking at I
Being Realized by All.

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—Figures u August 31st, 1917, show that 4 Canadians had enlisted in the dian Expeditionary Force. C is represented on many fields. inland transport workers, of one thousand are Canadians who, amongst other things, hel take supply barges up the rive the Far East, to aviators flying the battle fronts, the North Se the Mediterranean, of whom up of 1,550 are Canadians, this co has contributed an important p the Allied war effort.

As to the work woman is doi is interesting to note that 1,801 adian nurses have gone overseas the Canadian Army Medical service and 314 in Queen Alexa Imperial Military Nursing S. This, of course, is apart from enormous accomplishments of men's patriotic and social servi cieties all over the country.

Canada's strength as a belli nation is shown rather striking the realm of finance. Whereas Britain has loaned millions number of Allied nations, she h ceived from Canada \$100,000,000 than she has been asked to giv

Canadians returning from a report a widespread recognitio other countries of Canada's i tance and value to the Allies a final stages of the war seem to proch.

NAUSEATING LEGISLATIO (Brockville Recorder)

So nauseating is the legislatio which the Borden Government poses to come once again to th lief of Mackenzie and Mann tha so strong a Tory as Sir Charles bert Tupper is moved to declare under ordinary circumstances it be sufficient cause for turning Government out of office. What the apologists of the C. N. R. le tion have to say to this?

MAY PUT CANADA ON COAL RATIONS

Sir George Foster's Warning
After Comprehensive
Statement

DEPENDENT ON U.S. MINES

Canadian Production This Year Not
Greater Than Last, and Anthra-
cite Stocks Lower.

(Staff Correspondence of The Globe.)
Ottawa, Aug. 22.—Canada may be put upon "rations" with regard to coal. This warning was given by Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in Parliament to-day, in response to questions by Mr. W. E. Knowles (Moose Jaw) for an official statement as to the existing situat

Sir George made a compo sive pronouncement as to the coal situation. Last year

Fuel Control— A War-time Measure

WHEN we wasted food, we were restrained by decree. If we waste fuel, similar action will follow. There is one way in which we can co-operate with the Government, while simplifying our own living, that is by ironing with Hydro Power which the waterfalls of Ontario supply.

USE THE HYDRO IRON

for ironing day. It is economical, saves the coal and wood supply, makes the day easier. Thousands of households are doing it. Ask the owner of a Hydro iron if she would change to the old method. The Hydro method is superior beyond comparison.

Hydro irons cost \$4.00. They are guaranteed for 5 years.

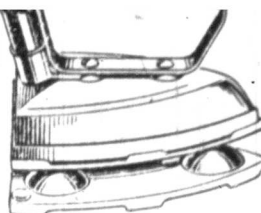


HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION
OF ONTARIO





HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION
OF ONTARIO



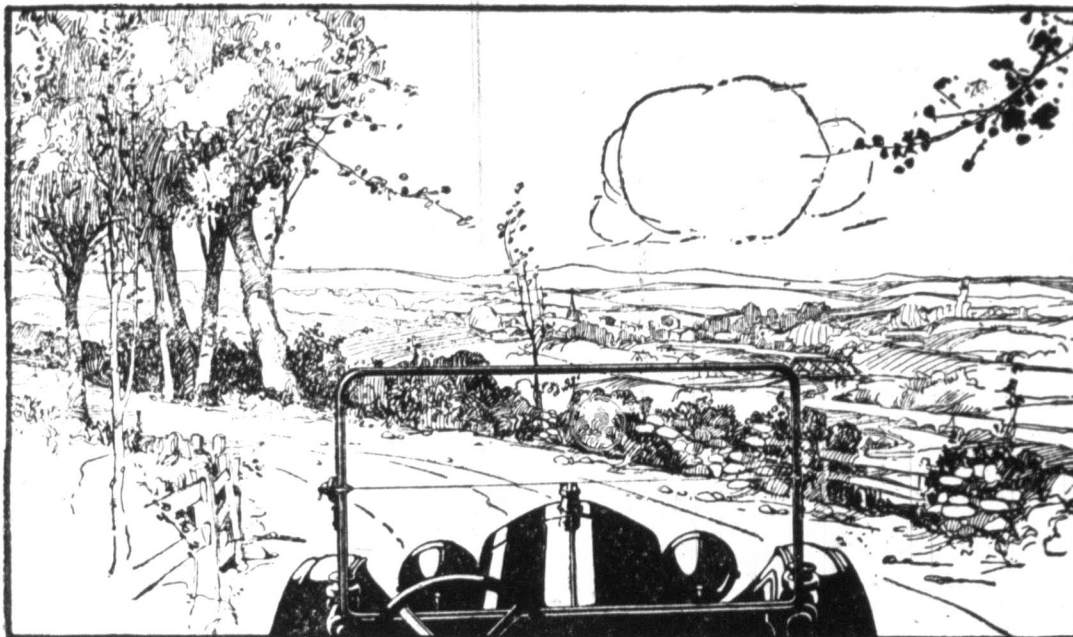
poses to come once again to the relief of Mackenzie and Mann that so strong a Tory as Sir Charles Tupper is moved to declare under ordinary circumstances it be sufficient cause for turning Government out of office. What the apologists of the C. N. R. have to say to this?

A WOMAN STRIKES BACK (Regina Leader)

Ida A. Sifton, of Moosejaw, writes: There is no reason for thinking that Canadian women would face their all in efforts to carry forward the work of our nation to most limit of their ability, were able-bodied men needed at the time. If, however, we are to submit to the ruling of Kaiserism in Canada; if Borden and his autocratic henchmen are to sit in despotic judgment and dictate who among Canadian men shall be citizens and who shall bow their necks to the yoke of age and, without any voice in the state; serve under Prussianism—Canadianized—then it is only time for Canadian women to decide whether or not they will continue to sacrifice in order to have a Prussia defeated in Europe, while it is established in Canada. Every Canadian woman in whose veins flows the blood of either Anglo-Saxon or Celtic ancestors, and who understands the situation, must be filled with indignation at the glaring injustice of Canadian womanhood in general. Nature has not made it possible for everyone to have a father, brother, etc., at the front. Surely every Canadian man who has regard for fair play, liberty and democracy, will raise his voice against such an ongoing injustice being perpetrated.

THE FOOD SITUATION. (Ottawa Citizen.)

The food trusts in Canada are getting high jinks these days. Wheat and flour and scores of other commodities are soaring, and the unfortunate consumer is practically helpless. The food controller may bring some results, but without desiring justly to criticize that official or estimate the difficulties of his position, we are bound to say the cost of living is going up instead of down and that things are coming to a serious stage in the Dominion. What will be the outcome? That is a matter that must be faced while the patience of the public is wonderful, it is not infinite. Things will improve, and shortly, the trial will be compelled to undertake parallel hardships—or force the administration to take those which have been adopted in countries at war. Canada must be placed on a complete war footing. The government must take over the food producing industries of the Dominion if, before the conflict is over, we are not to know the pangs of lack of food. This may be speaking but there is nothing gained, and much to be lost, pussyfooting at this time. Either the government must nationalize the industries or take administrative charge of the food distributing system of the nation, or we shall be forced to demand such action that even our present administration can understand. The barons, the tariff protected trusts, all the other evidences of monopoly and privilege must go quickly. Dominion is not to witness which we are in the habit of associating with Russia and other stationary countries where the people have been goaded beyond endurance by injustices of a similar sort. The patience of Canada is wearing



Get Behind the Wheel of a Ford and Drive

TRY it just once! Ask your friend to let you "pilot" his car on an open stretch. You'll like it, and will be surprised how easily the Ford is handled and driven.

If you have never felt the thrill of driving your own car, there is something good in store for you. It is vastly different from just riding—being a passenger. And especially so if you drive a Ford.

Young boys, girls, women and even grandfathers—thousands of them—are driving Ford cars and enjoying it. A Ford stops and starts in traffic with exceptional ease and smoothness, while on country roads and hills its strength and power show to advantage.

Buy a Ford and you will want to be behind "the wheel" constantly.

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Runabout - \$475

Touring - \$495

Coupelet - \$695

Sedan - \$890

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

W. J. NORMILE, Dealer

NAPANEE, - ONTARIO

YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

how to loosen a tender corn
or callus so it lifts out
without pain.

reckless men and women who
stered with corns and who have
t once a week invited an awful
from lockjaw or blood poison
v. told by a Cincinnati authority
a drug called freezone, which
ment a few drops are applied
corn or callus the soreness is re-
and soon the entire corn or cal-
t and all, lifts off with the fin-

one dries the moment it is ap-
ad simply shrivels the corn or cal-
hout inflaming or even irritating
rounding tissue or skin. A small
of freezone will cost very little
of the drug stores, but will posi-
rid. one's feet of every hard or
rn or hardened callus. If your
t hasn't any freezone he can get
y wholesale drug house for you.

RTANCE OF CANADA'S EFFORT

at Nation is Taking at Last is
Being Realized by All.

a, Sept. 28.—Figures up to
31st, 1917, show that 431,455
ns had enlisted in the Cana-
xpeditionary Force. Canada
mented on many fields. From
ransport workers, of whom
ousand are Canadians and
nongst other things, help to
ply barges up the rivers of
East, to aviators flying over
le fronts, the North Sea and
iterranean, of whom upwards
are Canadians, this country
tributed an important part of
ad war effort.

the work woman is doing, it
sting to note that 1,801 Can-
urses have gone overseas in
adian Army Medical Corps
and 314 in Queen Alexandra's
Military Nursing Service.
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s accomplishments of wo-
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ll over the country.

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ans returning from abroad
widespread recognition in
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SEATING LEGISLATION (Brockville Recorder)

seating is the legislation by
e Borden Government pro-
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lackenzie and Mann that even
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pper is moved to declare that
dinary circumstances it would
ent cause for turning the
ent out of office. What will
ogists of the C. N. R. legisla-
e to say to this?

HELPED WITH CANTEEN.

Canadian Woman Became Popular With Londoners.

She was a Canadian who had no
desire to make her stay in England
a burden to the country. So she
tackled the largest canteen in Lon-
don and set about switching her
training in dollars and cents to grasp
shillings and pence. And, being Can-
adian, she quickly picked it up. Also,
being Canadian and thus unsaddled
with the rules and regulations, the
constitution and by-laws, of class,
she made many friends among the
munitioners.

They were a kindly lot, these mun-
itioners, many of them old men and
many very young for factory life. To
their own people, serving them from
behind the counter beside the Cana-
dian, they never presumed to speak
beyond the exigencies of the canteen
business. An English workingman
never speaks to his fellow-country-
man superior until he is spoken to.
But they soon found that English
rules did not apply with the Cana-
dian.

And so they were always on the
watch to help her—to carry her wa-
ter and milk pails, to pull obstacles
from her way as she passed through
the yards, to ease her duties in the
many ways that readily present
themselves to a class that has always
been the servant. And a distinct riv-
alry sprang up in these services.

Leaving the booth one day for hot
water in one of the shops, several
old men waddled up to take her pail.
She showed them it was empty, but
the first to reach her persisted. The
second, with fertile ingenuity, made
a place for himself at her other side.
"I'll go along with you, miss, he ex-
plained, ignoring his fellow-work-
man on the other side. "It isn't nice
for a lady to go through all these fur-
naces." And as he left her at the
booth again, the other old chap tod-
dled along on the other side with
the filled pail, he raised his cap. "I
hopes you'll be back again, miss," he
said. But the making of dates was
not part of her work.

There was always dearth of copper
change, for the purchases were small
and always in odd pence or halfpen-
nies. But the difficulty was solved
by the men collecting from the stores
all the pennies they could get. The
lunches that were carried from the
booth had to be wrapped in paper,
and the supply often ran short. One
day a grouchy old munitionier com-
plained that there was no paper.
Whereupon one standing near scur-
ried away and returned with an am-
ful. "I won't give them a chance to
get cross with you, miss," he said.

Another time a group of boys was
working hard in the shadow of a
shop all through the dinner hour.
Presently one lad detached himself
and came to the booth. "D'ye need
any papers to-day?" he inquired an-
xiously. When she assured him that
they were always needed, he beckon-
ed to the group and in a long file
they came, each with a pile of paper
in his arms cut to the proper size.
"We're going to do it every day for
you," the boy promised.

Here and there were those with re-
latives or friends in Canada or the
United States. To most of them it
was all "America." And they would
stand about, munching slowly at
their food, to hear the "American"
accent so strange to their ears. One
day an old fellow, having surrepti-
tiously scrubbed his dirty face with
a dirtier handkerchief, opened con-
versation.

"They tells me you're Canadian,
miss. Well, well! I never talked to

The Gibbard Furniture Co'y.

[Limited.]

Are making Special Reductions and are
Showing some Special Lines of

Fumed Oak - Golden Quartered Oak and
Royal Oak

DINING ROOM SETTS

You will save 10% by seeing our stock.

SPECIAL LINE OF FALL AND XMAS GOODS NOW IN

We have two of the 5-Piece Parlor Suits at \$18
left, Great Bargain, less than Wholesale Price.

Iron Beds \$3.50, and 4 Special Brass Beds \$12,
worth \$18.

ALL GOODS MARKED AT VERY LOW PRICES.

The Gibbard Furniture Co'y.

FARMERS TO BE EXEMPT

IS THE STATEMENT MADE BY J. H.
RAINVILLE, M.P.

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—J. H. Rainville,
Deputy Speaker of the House, in a
circular to his constituents of Cham-
bly Vercheres says:

"I have the pleasure to tell you
that the regulations of the military
law exempt farmers, their families
and industrials of good faith. I have
at last succeeded in winning my point,
and it is only justice.

"You can, without any fear what-
ever, present your unmarried sons to
the tribunals. Instructions are given
according to what I now tell you. I
hope the farmer will do the utmost
in the largest production of all that
is necessary to feed the population."

On orders of the day in the House
yesterday afternoon Lapointe, of
Kamouraska, read the letter.

Sir Robert Borden replied that he
would look over the letter and make
a reply later on. He was not aware
that the Military Service Board had
completed the framing of the regula-
tions, and did not know that it was
the purpose of the board to submit
a regulation providing for such ex-
emptions.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked if it was
proposed to exempt any class of
British subjects. Sir Robert repeated
that he did not know that the Mil-
itary Service Board proposes to make
specific exemption of any class.

Music.

If you are thinking of buying a
Piano, Organ, Talking Machine or
Sewing Machine see us before you
buy. We trade for anything. Terms
to suit purchaser. Hundreds of refer-
ences. Two used cars for sale, one
Regal, one Chevrolet. We decided to

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and TOBACCO STORE.

We think we can please you.
TRY US.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc
PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.

F. W. SMITH,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee

FRED CHINNECK
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Chinneck's Jewellery Store
Next Wallace's Drug Store
Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN T. GRANGE
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1817

SYMINGTON'S

Is the place to get the

MacKenzie and Mann that even-
ing a Tory as Sir Charles Hib-
upper is moved to declare that
ordinary circumstances it would
be a cause for turning the
ment out of office. What will
ologists of the C. N. R. legisla-
tive to say to this?

WOMAN STRIKES BACK.

(Regina Leader)

A. Sifton, of Moosejaw, Sask.:
There is no reason for doubt
at Canadian women would sacri-
fice all in efforts to carry for-
ward the work of our nation to the
limit of their ability, were all the
dead men needed at the front.
Never, we are to submit to the
of Kaiserism in Canada; if Pre-
sident and his autocratic collea-
gue to sit in despotic judgement
state who among Canadian wom-
en will be citizens and who must
beir necks to the yoke of bond-
age, without any voice in affairs
of the empire under Prussian Kaiser-
dom—then it is certain
for Canadian women to decide
or not they will continue to
be in order to have Prussianism
in Europe, while it is being
shed in Canada. Every Cana-
dian woman in whose veins flows the
of either Anglo-Saxon or Celtic
blood, and who understands the
of the nation, must be filled with righteous
indignation at the glaring insult to
the womanhood in general. Na-
tionalism made it possible for
us to have a father, brother,
and a friend. Surely every Cana-
dian woman who has regard for justice,
liberty and democracy, will
be voice against such an insult
as justice being perpetrated.

THE FOOD SITUATION.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

Food trusts in Canada are cut-
ting jinks these days. Bacon
and scores of other com-
modities are soaring, and the unfor-
tunate consumer is practically help-
less. Food controller may be get-
tled, but without desiring un-
der criticism that official or under-
stand the difficulties of his posi-
tion are bound to say that the
living is going up instead of
down and that things are coming to
us stage in the Dominion.
What will be the outcome? This is
a question that must be faced, for
the patience of the public is
finite, it is not infinite. Unless
improved, and shortly, the coun-
try will be compelled to undergo un-
precedented hardships—or force the ad-
ministration to take those steps
which have been adopted in other
countries at war. Canada must be
on a complete war footing and the
government must take over the
producing industries of the na-
tion before the conflict is over,
not to know the pangs of
want of food. This may be plain
but there is nothing to be
lost and much to be lost, by
not acting at this time. Either the
government must nationalize the food
industries or take administrative
control of the food distributing facili-
ties, or we shall be
to demand such action in
that even our present adminis-
tration cannot understand. The food
tariff protected trusts and
other evidences of monopoly
must be abolished quickly, if the
nation is not to witness scenes
which we are in the habit of associ-
ating with Russia and other revolu-
tionary countries where the people
are goaded beyond endurance
by the stings of a similar sort. The
of Canada is wearing thin.

stand about, munching slowly at
their food, to hear the "American"
accent so strange to their ears. One
day an old fellow, having surrepti-
tiously scrubbed his dirty face with
a dirtier handkerchief, opened con-
versation.

"They tell me you're Canadian,
miss. Well, well! I never talked to
one before. . . . We all 'ave our
peculiarities, don't we? When I go
up north they says: 'Aha, you're
Cockney.'" He wiped his face once
more and grinned at his preliminary
conversational success. "I 'ave a
brother out there in North Dakota."
"But that's in the United States,"
corrected the Canadian.

He puzzled over that a moment.
Then: "But you're from America?"
Seeing something in her expression
that promised further mystification,
he hastily closed the conversation
and fled. "Good-bye, miss. I'm glad
I met you."

Now and then an old man opened
up to her something of his history.
In a moment of confidence he told
her why, at his age, he was still
working. And it was a real joke to
him.

"Me an' my missus 'ad some
money left us. So we bought a poultry
farm down Eastbourne way.
Goin' to make a heap o' money, we
was." He chuckled as he swallowed
his third cup of tea.

"How did it pay?" inquired the
Canadian.

"Miss," he warned solemnly, "if
you want to lose money go poultry
farmin'. You see, we didn't know
nothin' about it, an' we bought on
the north-east side of a hill. And
the chickens got cold, an' the cows
got cold. We might a' been rich if
we'd bought on the south-west." He
wiped his lips and chuckled again.
"O' course, it wasn't so bad as if
we'd made that money. . . . Good-
bye, miss. It's nice 'avin' a jaw with
you."

When the Canadian came to leave
the men held a fete about her booth
—a silent affair in which they mere-
ly spent a lot of money and said
nothing. The day was a record one
for receipts. Those many thousands
of men had gathered to express their
appreciation of the Canadian method
of treating the workman.—By
Lacey Amy.

Winnipeg's Aqueduct.

Mayor Davidson, of Winnipeg, and
Commissioners R. D. Waugh and J.
H. Ashdown, of the Winnipeg Water
District, have completed arrange-
ments for the further financing of
the Winnipeg aqueduct work by a
bond issue. The Winnipeg Water Dis-
trict was created in 1913 to provide
a suitable water supply for the city
of Winnipeg and surrounding sub-
urbs. The district has an area of
91.79 square miles, with an assess-
ment of \$226,492,739, and a popu-
lation of 220,426. The bonds are se-
cured by a direct charge on all of the
land in the district, including the en-
tire city of Winnipeg.

Ships for Motherland.

The Imperial Munitions Board has
let twenty-seven contracts for ships
in British Columbia. These ships
are of standard design, 250 feet
long, 44 feet 6 inches beam, and 25
feet draft, having a dead weight
capacity of 2,800 tons. The con-
tracts call for delivery within fifteen
months.

Our Protestants.

Of the Protestants in Canada the
Presbyterians are the strongest in
number, 1,115,324 being the census
figures in 1911.

Music.

If you are thinking of buying a
Piano, Organ, Talking Machine or
Sewing Machine see us before you
buy. We trade for anything. Terms
to suit purchaser. Hundreds of refer-
ences. Two used cars for sale, one
Regal, one Chevrolet. We decided to
not ship a car of horses so have
some for sale.

VANLUVEN BROS.

Napanee and Moscow.

P.S.—See the new Brisco car at my
place, Napanee, before you order, or
at W. J. Normile's Garage, where cars
will be sold and repairs kept.

Two rubber-tired Buggies for sale.

Egerton L. VanLuven.

50-11

SKIRT HEMS.

How to Make Them Without Puckers
or Scallops.

Home dressmakers frequently find it
difficult to put in the hem of a woolen
frock smoothly. This can be done with
little trouble by means of shrinking.
Place a damp cloth over the hem and
press from the lower edge of the skirt
toward the top. All the extra fullness
can be entirely shrunk out, providing
the hem is not too wide.

This method does away with small
plaits usually found in a hem, the lines
of which are almost sure to show on
the outside of the skirt when the hem
is pressed.

In finishing the edge of the hem do
not turn the cloth in. Baste the raw
edge flat to the other part of the skirt
and over this edge lay a flat piece of
seam binding. Sew the edge that does
not go through the right side with silk
or cotton thread, but the top edge
should be sewed with a thread of the
fabric drawn from a lengthwise piece
of the material, not crosswise.

Sewing or hemming with a thread of
the material is a little secret that even
few dressmakers know of, and its
practice will give the most satisfac-
tory results.

This method makes the stitches as
invisible as the weave of the cloth and
should be used in every part of the
skirt or dress where invisible sewing is
desired. Of course some fabrics will
not permit of the raveling of the
threads, but wherever possible this
method should be tried out.

Citron Tart.

Cover an open tart tin with good
pastry, upon which lay thin slices of
citron, orange and lemon peel. Fill up
with the following mixture: Four
ounces of fine sugar, two ounces of but-
ter and a little grated lemon rind, well
beaten together, with a teaspoonful of
flour and two well whisked eggs. Bake
in a moderate oven.

Steel in New Zealand.

A company has recently been
formed in New Zealand, with a capi-
tal of \$340,000, with the object of
producing iron and steel from mag-
netic and titaniferous iron sand, of
which there is a large deposit on the
coast at Taranaki, near New Plym-
outh, where the works are to be
erected. The initial plant will be ca-
pable of dealing with 70 tons of iron
sand weekly, but plans have been
drawn up for the installation at a
later date of an additional furnace
capable of dealing with 200 tons
weekly. The production of steel is
also contemplated, and it is intended
later to form a new company to
carry out this development.

10-11

SYMINGTON'S

Is the place to get the
Following Goods:

FEEDS

Cotton Seed Meal, Ruby Chop
Barley Feed, Cracked Corn,
Feed Wheat, Etc.

SEEDS

Timothy, Alsike, Clover, Alfalfa,
Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass, Etc.

Also Hen Supplies, Garden Seeds,
and Plants.

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NAPANEE, ONT.

50-11

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A Reliable Agent in Lennox and
Addington County to sell Pelham
Peerless Fruit and Ornamental Fruit
Trees during Fall and Winter months.
Good pay, exclusive territory, free
selling equipment.

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Handsome up-to-date selling equip-
ment and a splendid Canadian grown
stock to offer customers. We are not
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N.B.—Catalogue sent on request to
applicants for agencies or purchasers
of Nursery Stock.

31-1



Needless Waste

Of time and energy can be avoided
by the use of our Classified Want
Ads. Time and energy represent
good dollars in this age. Do not ex-
haust them in an aimless search for
good help. Use our Want Ads. and
the help will come to you.

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Fresh bottled and bulk
pickles, sweet and sour,
at JUDSON'S.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

RURAL SCHOOL FAIR

Prize List for Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby Rural School Fair, Sept. 8th, 1917.

Grains, Potatoes, etc., from seed distributed in 1917.

Class 1, Oats—Clifford Thompson, Carl Rodgers, Herbert Chatson, Ralph Bebee, Clarence Malcolm.

Class 2, Barley—Martin Wienecke, Archie Wensley, Golden Brown, Herbert Wagar.

Class 3, Wheat—George Thompson, Wellen Wensley, Clayton Gregg, Wallace Gilmour, Carl Wienecke, Anna Lane, Morley Wagar.

Class 4, Late Potatoes—Anna Klein, Irene Ball, Anna Berger, Lloyd Thompson, Nora Mallory, Lily Dool, Barbara Petifer, Sandy Drysdale, Emily Kettain, Harry Wagar.

Class 5, Early Potatoes—Margaret Adams, Nettie Thompson, Annie Mieske, Bertha Stein, Harold Clark, Bertha Grant, Hazel Jackson.

Class 6, Flint Corn—Sam Lane, Clarence Chatson.

Class 7, Ensilage Corn—Willie Snider, Marion Wagar, Hilda Falk.

Class 8, Sweet Corn—Bertha Wilson, Frankie Wagar, Carl Plotz.

Class 9, Mangels—Carman Grant, Annie Stein, Willie Mallory, Sherlock Holmes, Leta Cranshaw, Arthur Ball, Cora Dool.

Class 10, Turnips—Claude Wagar, Louisa Falk, Herbert Holmes, Sarah

Wilson, Carl Plotz.

Class 11, Onions—Lorne Thompson, Erma Falk, Jessie Kerr, Carl Wilson, Lorne Ball, Francis Gregg.

Class 12, Asters—Elsie Petifer, Annie Berger, Hilda Falk, Minnie Malcolm, Marion Wagar, Lilla Brown, Lila Gregg, Madeline Stein, Ada Snider.

Produce 1916 Seed.

Class 13, Oats—Morley Wagar.

Class 14, Barley—Beatrice Dool.

Class 15, Early Potatoes—Frankie Wagar.

Class 16, Late Potatoes—Percy Cranshaw.

Class 18, Sweet Corn—Damon Ball.

Class 19, Poultry, Rhode Island Red—A. Cockerel—Annie Klien, Lila Gregg, Erma Falk, Marion Wagar, Nettie Thompson.

Class 20, Rhode Island Red—A. Cockerel and 4 Pullets—Margaret Adams.

Class 21, White Wyandottes—A. Cockerel and 4 Pullets—Harold Clark.

Class 22, White Wyandottes—A. Cockerel and 4 Pullets—Harold Clark.

Class 23, White Wyandottes—A. Cockerel and 4 Pullets—Harold Clark.

Class 24, Dairy Calf, Male, Purebred—Claude Jerome.

Class 25, Beef Calf, Grade—Bernard Juby.

Class 26, Bacon Hog—Sandy Drysdale.

Class 27, Chicken Coop—Lorne Thompson, Erma Falk.

Class 28, Hammer Handle—Clarence Chatson, Lorne Thompson, Clifford Thompson.

Class 29, Milk Stool—Morley Wagar.

Class 30, Nature Study, Class 35, Collection of Weeds—Margaret Adams.

Class 31, Collection of Weed Seeds—Margaret Adams.

Class 32, Collection of Insects—Sarah Wilson, Irene Ball, Geraldine Gilmour, Annie Stein, Percy Cranshaw, Louisa Falk, Jessie Kerr.

Class 33, Apples and Vegetables—Class 38, Collection of Vegetables—Lily Rogers.

Class 34, Collection of Apples—Anna Klein, Willie Wagar, Hilda Falk.

Class 35, Carrots—Louisa Falk, Anna Berger.

Class 36, Cucumbers—Harold Clark.

Class 37, Cooking and Sewing—Class 40, Two Loaves of Bread—Annis Stein, Geraldine Gilmour, Pernille Mallory.

Class 38, Plate of Cookies—Gweneth Gilmour, Frankie Wagar, Madeline Stein, Leta Cranshaw, Erma Falk, Beatrice Dool, Jessie Kerr.

Class 39, Apple Pie—Leta Cranshaw, Frankie Wagar, Erma Falk, Marion Wagar, Beatrice Dool, Gweneth Gilmour, Lillian Rogers, Nora Mallory.

Class 40, Layer Cake with Chocolate Icing—Annie Klein, Geraldine Gilmour, Hilda Falk, Evelyn Dool.

Class 41, Homemade Candy—Nettie Thompson, Louisa Falk.

Class 42, Two Jars of Preserves—Margaret Adams, Hilda Falk, Leta Cranshaw.

Class 43, Kitchen Apron—Nettie Thompson, Leta Cranshaw, Erma Falk.

Class 44, Hemmed Handkerchief—Leta Cranshaw, Louisa Falk, Bertha Wilson.

Class 45, Darning on Stocking—Jessie Kerr.

Class 46, Essays and Drawings—Class 50, "How I Grew My Plot"—Lillian Rogers, Jessie Kerr.

Class 47, Pencil Map—Madeline Stein.

Class 48, Ink Map—Annie Stein, Olive Stein, Clifford Thompson.

Class 49, Pencil Writing—"God Save the King"—Erma Falk, Madeline Stein, Frankie Wagar, Jessie Kerr, Erma Thompson.

Class 50, Ink Writing—"Rule Bri-

Anna Lessard, Madeline Freeburn.

Produce of 1916 Seed.

Class 15, Early Potatoes—Anna Lessard.

Class 16, Late Potatoes—Beatrice Bosley, Earl Miller.

Poultry, Class 19, Rhode Island Red—A. Cockerel—Madeline McMuller, Margaret Trepanier, James Armstrong, Egbert Lessard, Verna Williams.

Class 20, Pullet—Verna Williams, Margaret Trepanier, Egbert Lessard, Madeline McMuller.

Class 21, C. Pen—Fred Lessard, Charlie James, Cecilia Parfitt, Archie McLuckie.

Class 22, Live Stock, Class 24, Dairy Calf, Male, Purebred—Claude Jerome.

Class 23, Beef Calf, Grade—Bernard Juby.

Class 24, Manual Training, Class 32, Hammer Handle—Ezra Wood.

Class 25, Nature Study, Class 35, Collection of Weeds—Kathleen Lessard.

Class 26, Collection of Insects—Mary Wagar, Joseph Brushy.

Class 27, Special, Collection of Leaves—Jack Cassada.

Class 28, Apples and Vegetables, Class 38, Collection of Vegetables—Violet Lloyd, Hilda Woodcox, Elbern Wood, Randolph McLuckie, Stella Freeburn.

Class 29, Collection of Apples—Elden Jerome, Verna Williams.

Class 30, Special, Collection of Vegetables—Verna Williams, Anna Lessard, James Blecker.

Class 31, Cooking and Sewing, Class 45, Two Loaves of Bread—Jane Stapley.

Class 32, Apple Pie—Laura Walker, Jane Stapley, Dora Miller.

Class 33, Layer Cake with Chocolate Icing—Lena Walker, Iva Sedore, Margaret Trepanier, Aletha Jerome, Madeline Freeburn, Lucille Dafeo, Jane Stapley, Dora Miller, Vera Lloyd.

Class 34, Homemade Candy—Ora York, Madeline Freeburn, Margaret Trepanier.

Class 35, Kitchen Apron—Aletha Jerome.

Class 36, Hemmed Handkerchief—Mary Wagar, Kella Lessard, Aletha Jerome.

Class 37, Essays and Drawings—Class 50, Essay, "How I Grew My Plot"—Agnes Andrew.

Class 38, Class 51, Essay, "How I Raised My Chickens"—Violet Shambo.

Class 39, Class 52, Essay, "How I Raised My Live Stock"—Dora Freeburn.

Class 40, Class 53, Pencil Map—Dora Freeburn, Maggie Wagar.

Class 41, Class 54, Ink Map—Agnes Andrew, Walker Cotie, Laura Walker, Wesley Juby, Fred Lessard.

Class 42, Class 55, Pencil Writing, "God Save the King"—Aletha Jerome, Francis Nolan, Claude Jerome, Reta Bouchard, Louise Lessard, Anna Lessard, Irwin Dafeo, Della Lessard, Stafford Yanch, Madeline Sedore.

Class 43, Class 56, Ink Writing, "Rule Britannia"—Vera Lloyd, Walker Cotie, Mary Wagar, Madeline Freeburn, Ethel Sedore, Laura Walker, Fred Lessard, Odey Yanch.

Class 44, Special, Canning Vegetables—Mary Wagar, Iva Sedore.

Drunkennes Decreased.

During February of this year the weekly convictions for drunkenness in London fell considerably below the lowest level of 1916, and in many areas were reduced to proportions not previously attained. The Metropolitan police area showed a total of 409 for the week ending February 25, against a weekly average of 560 in 1916 and of 997 for 1915. Manchester gave an average for the four weeks of February of 30, as compared with 50 for 1916 and 83 for 1915. Edinburgh figures have fallen to 44.

Every 100
Packet of
**WILSON'S
FLY PAD**
WILL KILL MORE FLIES
58 WASH ST.
STICKS IN EACH

Clean to handle. Sold by all
grocers and General

ERNESTOWN SCHOOL

Prize List for Ernestown School Fair, Sept. 17th, 1917
Grains, Potatoes, etc., from distributed in 1917.

Class 1, Oats—Milton Dunn, Reid.

Class 2, Barley—Cecil Wemp, lin Parrott, Garnet Hamilton.

Class 3, Wheat—Arthur Parrott.

Class 4, Late Potatoes—Arth Glen Ramon, Georgie Venton, Wallace, Mabel Powley, Edith Aletha Babcock, Hazel Frink, Bonny, Gladys Sharpe, Francis Blanche Delderfield, Eleanor Harold Wood, Frank Babcock.

Class 5, Early Potatoes—F. Marion Simmons, Edward Pa.

Class 6, Flint Corn—Bert Marion Simmons, Edward Pa.

Class 7, Ensilage Corn—Gorrott.

Class 8, Sweet Corn—Jamaice, Jelen Card, Franklin Hazel Reid, Hattie York, Simmons, Fern Sproule, Ross.

Class 9, Mangels—Ford Verna Benjamin, Robert Snid, nard Hagerman, Aletha Babcock.

Class 10, Turnips—Ruby Gordon Parrott, Florence Rei, Kenny, Kathleen Parrott, Clarki Max Kenyon.

Class 11, Onions—Gladys Sperry Robinson, Ethel Parrott, Emma Huffman, Eileen Parrott, McCauchey, Kathleen Wemp Burt, Mildred Storms.

Class 12, Asters—Jelma I Hazel Reid, Beryl Jones, Helgomerv, Lillian Babcock, Elson, Marguerite Reid, Edith Florence Delderfield, Dorothy Gladys Sharpe, Grace Mc Hattie York, Helen Card, Lmons.

Produce of 1916 Seed

Class 13, Oats—George Ven

Class 14, Barley—Alonzo C

Class 15, Early Potatoes—C

Class 16, Late Potatoes—Hagerman, Kelly Hagerman, Card, Kathleen Parrott.

Class 17, Flint Corn—Gord

Class 18, Sweet Corn—Alon

Class 19, Poultry, Class 19, Rhode

Class 20, Red—A. Cockerel—Garnet E

Class 21, Clifford Reid, Sperry Robso

Have You Seen BEAVER BOARD Paneled Walls and Ceilings?

THEY far surpass lath, plaster and wall-paper in beauty, durability, ease of application, and economy.

They deaden sound, resist heat and cold, retard fire, resist shocks or strains, do not crack, chip or deteriorate with age.

BEAVER BOARD

can be used in new or remodeled buildings of every type.

We carry full stock and can furnish sizes as ordered, with full information about use, application, etc.



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Watches

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the best buys
make. It is a
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ry Store.

Every Style Bracelet and Strap Watches

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is one of the best buys you can make. It is a dandy and fully guaranteed. All Watches good values.

Our \$3.00 Strap Wristlet Watch

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HONESTY



HONESTY

There are lots of honest people in the world. If you have lost something, perhaps an honorable person found it.

This is an honest paper and honest people read it.

Tell them about your loss in our Classified Want Ads.

Class 53, Pencil Map—Madeline Stein.

Class 54, Ink Map—Annie Stein, Olive Stein, Clifford Thompson.

Class 55, Pencil Writing "God Save the King"—Erma Falk, Madeline Stein, Frankie Wagar, Jessie Kerr, Emma Thompson.

Class 56, Ink Writing, "Rule Britannia"—Olive Stein, Annie Stein, Nettie Thompson, Clara Rogers, Lilian Rogers, Geraldine Gilmour, Clifford Thompson.

Special, Canning Collection of Vegetables—Hazel Jackson.

Prize List for Kaladar, Anglesen, and Effingham Rural School Fair, Sept. 8th, 1917.

Grains, Potatoes etc., from seed distributed in 1917.

Class 1, Oats—Jack Cassada, Leslie Shambo, Francis Nolan, Harry Spicer, John Jackson, Charlie James.

Class 2, Barley—Charlie James.

Class 3, Wheat—Clayton Wood, John Jackson.

Class 4, Late Potatoes—Stafford Yanch, Claude Jerome, Vera Lloyd, Chester Andrew, Iva Sedore, Irwin Dafeo, Charlie James, Joseph Brushy, Della Lessard, Eva Phalen, Reta Bouchard, Lucille Dafeo, Ida Freeborn, Douglas Bouchard, Mary Wagar, Louise Trepanier, John Jackson, Jas. Bleeker, Odie Young.

Class 5, Early Potatoes—Anna Lessard, Jane Stapley, Egbert Joseph Lessard, Odey Yanch, Lena Spicer, John Spicer, Joseph Hunt, Eugene Bouchard, Charlie Lessard, Maggie Wagar, Francis Nolan, Archie McLuckie, Harry Spicer, Margaret Trepanier, Montie Spicer, Bernard Juby, Wesley Juby, Joe Renaud.

Class 6, Flint Corn—Fred Lessard, Edward Lessard, Charlie Lessard, Evelyn Armstrong.

Class 8, Sweet Corn—Bertha Campbell, Monica Armstrong, Louise Lessard, Vera Andrews, Egbert Trepanier.

Class 9, Mangels—Dan Hunt, Louise Lessard, Violet Shambo, Tom Wasler, Beatrice Bosley, Fred York, Loreta Nolan, Ezra Wood, Joseph Brushy, Verna Williams, Vera Lloyd.

Class 10, Turnips—Gladys Andrew, Annie McLuckie, Beatrice Spicer, Beatrice Bosley, Stanley Miller, Alma Lessard, Archie McLuckie, Madeline Sedore.

Class 11, Onions—Stafford Yanch, Louis Lessard, Agnes Phalen, Harold Atkins, Aletha Jerome, Bertha Wood, Joseph Brushy, Stella Armstrong, John Jackson, Douglas Alkenbrack, Gladys Andrew, Bernard Juby.

Class 12, Asters—Bertha Wood, Kathleen Lessard, Ennie McLuckie,

areas reduced to proportions not previously attained. The Metropolitan police area showed a total of 409 for the week ending February 25, against a weekly average of 560 in 1916 and of 997 for 1915. Manchester gave an average for the four weeks of February of 30, as compared with 50 for 1916 and 83 for 1915. Edinburgh figures have fallen to 44, as compared with 75 last year. Glasgow had only 180 convictions for drunkenness, compared with 522 in 1915 and 319 in 1916. Aberdeen and Dundee are also satisfactory. The general result is that in January and February, 1917, in the scheduled areas there has been a decrease of about 21 per cent. from the weekly average for 1916.

Knew of the Duchess.

When the Shah of Persia visited England, many years ago, he was presented to the Duchess of Westminster, and greeted her heartily. "I have heard much about you," he said. "Your worthy name is well known in my country." The Duchess was surprised at first, then a light dawned upon her. "Gracious me! I do believe he mistakes me for Westminster Abbey?" she said. What was more, she was right.

ENGLISH GIRLS' SMOKING.

Some "Flappers" Consume Enormous Number of Cigarettes.

The habit of cigarette smoking among women and girls is growing at an alarming rate. Before the outbreak of war these women who found consolation in the weed smoked in sensible moderation, usually smoking from 15 to 20 cigarettes a week. But not so now, for the smoking craze has made such headway that there are thousands of women at the present time who think nothing of smoking 100 or 150 cigarettes a week.

Three years ago a woman suffering from a "smoker's heart" was an anomaly. To-day it is quite a common complaint, and recently a well-known doctor estimated that nearly ten per cent. of his women patients were suffering from illnesses brought on by excessive smoking. Some women are never happy unless they are courting "My Lady Nicotine." They are prepared to take all risks in order to satisfy their craving.

An acquaintance of the writer's, a young girl of 17, boasts that she can "get through" a box of 50 cigarettes a day. When asked by the writer how she possibly manages to consume this enormous amount and keep her health, she replied: "I cannot get to sleep without smoking nine or ten cigarettes, and it is simply ripping to wake up early, light a cigarette, and read in bed until breakfast!"

Tobacconists state that there are hundreds like this young "flapper." And these girls are to be regarded as mothers of the future. Never was there such a time when babies were of such vital importance as to-day, yet, at this critical period, when we need strong, healthy children to fill the ranks, depleted by those who have "gone before," there are likely to come into the world a race of weaklings who have paid the price of their mothers' devotion to tobacco.

It is the duty of every British girl who has her country's interest at heart to realize that excessive smoking might easily imperil the Empire, and those who find "the dainty cigarette" soothing to their nerves should smoke in moderation. An occasional cigarette is all right, but 350 cigarettes a week is bound to be harmful.

Class 16, Late Potatoes—Leo Hagerman, Kelly Hagerman, Al Card, Kathleen Parrott.

Class 17, Flint Corn—Gordon rot.

Class 18, Sweet Corn—Alonzo Poultry. Class 19, Rhode I. Beds—A. Cockerel—Garnet Ham Clifford Reid, Sperry Robson, Keeney, Gladys Wallace, Kelly Hagerman, Mildred Hillier.

B. Pullet—Lena Emmons. Keeney, Kelly Hagerman, Clifford Reid, Mildred Hillier, Garnet H. ton, Sperry Robson, Gladys W. C. Pen—Sherry Robson, Kelly Hagerman, Garnet Hamilton, Olive ney, Mildred Hillier, Gladys W. Clifford Reid, Lena Emmons.

Class 21, White Wyandottes Cock and Hen—Hazel Reid, Kath Fraser, Ethel Parrott.

B. Pen—1 Cockerel and 4 Pul Marguerite Reid, Beryl Jones.

Special, Rabbit—Delbert Peters. Live Stock. Class 23, Heavy Grade—Harold Wood, Alonzo Ca

Class 25, Dairy Calf, Female, bred—Kelly Hagerman.

Class 26, Dairy Calf, Female, —Victor Powley, Leslie Heath.

Class 28, Bacon Hog—Alonzo Manual Training. Class 33, Stool—Gordon Parrott.

Nature Study. Class 35, Coll of Weeds—Ross Clark.

Class 36, Collection of Weed St James Wallace, Edith Shibley, vey Asselstein.

Class 37, Collection of Ins Edith Shibley.

Apples and Vegetables. Clas Collection of Vegetables—Mildred cock, Pennie Thurstan.

Class 39, Collection of Apples ma Hufiman, Arthur Parrott, Ed Parrott, Irene Amey.

Cooking and Sewing. Class Two Loaves of read—Ethel Pa

Class 44, Home-made Candy—Sard.

Class 42, Apple Pie—Ruby Di Helen Sproule, Helen Card.

Class 43, Layer Cake with C late Icing—Irene Amey, Ka Wemp, Beryl Jones.

Class 44, Homemade Candy—Shibley, Fern Sproule.

Class 46, Kitchen Apron—Ka Wemp.

Class 47, Hemmed Handker Kathleen Parrott, Dorothy Hogl

Class 49, Darning on Stool Kathleen Parrott, Gladys Sharp

Special, Campbell's Bread M Competition—Ethel Parrott.

Essays and Drawings. K. Class 5 say, "How I Grew My Plot"—G Parrott, Ross Clark, Marguerite

Class 51, Essay, "How I Rais Chickens"—Arthur Parrott.

Class 53, Pencil Map—Hazel 1 Sidney Rye, Lola Saundercook, Ackerman, Gordon Parrott.

Class 54, Ink Map—Vera War Clara Ackerman, Hazel Reid, guerite Reid.

Class 55, Pencil Writing, "God the King"—Marion Simmons, Ackerman, Arthur Parrott, C Cavanaugh, Victor McConnell.

Class 56, Ink Writing, "Rule tannia"—Catharine Fraser, Jones, Garnet Hamilton, Mildre liar, Grace McCaughey, Gordon Olive Kenny, Marguerite Reid Ackerman, Hazel Reid, Ross Gladys Sharpe, Louisa Bonny.

Special, Driving Competitio Boys—Charlie Cairns, Bernard Myrel Frink.

B. Girls—Ethel Parrott, Edm mon, Hazel Robinson, Marion mon, Marion Simmons.

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WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN
\$8 WORTH OF ANY
STICKY FLY CATCHER

Lean to handle. Sold by all Drug-
ists, Grocers and General Stores.

NESTOWN SCHOOL FAIR

List for Ernestown Rural
Fair, Sept. 17th, 1917.
ins, Potatoes, etc., from seed
buted in 1917.

ss 1, Oats—Milton Dunn, Harvey

ss 2, Barley—Cecil Wemp, Frank-
arrott, Garnet Hamilton.

ss 3, Wheat—Arthur Parrott.

ss 4, Late Potatoes—Arthur Burt,

Ramion, Georgie Venton, James

ce, Mabel Powley, Edith Shibley,

a Babcock, Hazel Frink, Louise

y, Gladys Sharpe, Francis Dunn,

the Delderfield, Eleanor Bullock,

ld Wood, Frank Babcock.

ss 5, Early Potatoes—Fred Deck-

larjory Storms, Clayton Bell,

rt Peters, Wilbur McGaughey, Ma-

a, Lorn Rogers, Ford Thompson,

on Paul, Florence Delderfield,

Hagerman, Bruce Ackerman,

et Hamilton, Delbert Simmons,

Babcock, Roy Hartman, Ollie

pe.

ss 6, Flint Corn—Bert Denyes,

on Simmons, Edward Parrott.

ss 7, Ensilage Corn—Gordon Par-

ss 8, Sweet Corn—James Wal-

Jelen Card, Franklin Parrott,

l Reid, Hattie York, Delbert

ions, Fern Sproule, Ross Clark.

ss 9, Mangels—Ford Sgarpe,

Benjamin, Robert Snider, Leo

Hagerman, Aletha Babcock.

ss 10, Turnips—Ruby Didden,

on Parrott, Florence Reid, Olive

y, Kathleen Parrott, Gertrude

i Max Kenyon.

ss 11, Onions—Gladys Wallace,

y Robinson, Ethel Parrott, Jel-

Huffman, Eileen Parrott, Grace

uchey, Kathleen Wemp, Irene

Mildred Storms.

ss 12, Asters—Jelma Huffman,

l Reid, Beryl Jones, Helen Mont-

ry, Lillian Babcock, Elsie Daw-

Marguerite Reid, Edith Shibley,

nce Delderfield, Dorothy Hogle,

vs Sharpe, Grace McGaughey,

ie York, Helen Card, Lena Em-

Produce of 1916 Seed.

ss 13, Oats—George Venton.

ss 14, Barley—Alonzo Card.

ss 15, Early Potatoes—Grace Gil-

Harvey Reid, Irene Amey, Alex

rman.

ss 16, Late Potatoes—Leonard

rman, Kelly Hagerman, Alonzo

, Kathleen Parrott.

ss 17, Flint Corn—Gordon Par-

ss 18, Sweet Corn—Alonzo Card.

altry. Class 19, Rhode Island

—A. Cockerel—Garnet Hamilton,

rd Reid, Sperry Robson, Olive

CONTROLS PULP SITUATION.

Canada Stands as Dictator in Import-
ant Industry.

Canada is declared to be the dic-
tator in the pulp situation. Reports
from all quarters indicate a big boom
in the industry. As it is freely claimed
that the world's supply depends
almost entirely on the Canadian out-
put, the statement of the Forestry
Branch at Ottawa will be of interest.
The total consumption of Canadian
pulpwood, in cords, is as follows:

| Year. | Cords. | Total value. |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1908 | 482,777 | \$ 2,931,653 |
| 1909 | 622,129 | 3,464,080 |
| 1910 | 598,487 | 3,585,154 |
| 1911 | 672,288 | 4,338,024 |
| 1912 | 866,042 | 5,215,582 |
| 1913 | 1,109,034 | 7,243,368 |
| 1914 | 1,224,376 | 8,089,868 |
| 1915 | 1,405,836 | 9,426,217 |
| 1916 | 1,764,912 | 13,104,458 |

Of the five Provinces engaged in
this industry, three greatly increas-
ed their production, and two fell be-
hind last year. Those which in-
creased in production were Quebec,
Ontario, and British Columbia, and
those which showed decreases were
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
This change brings British Columbia
back into third place, which it oc-
cupied in 1914.

As in the past, spruce heads the
list of the different kinds of wood
used with 68.2 per cent. of the total,
followed by balsam fir with 24.5 per
cent.

The Canadian pulp mills in 1916
consumed for the manufacture of
pulp in Canada 1,764,912 cords,
valued at \$13,104,458, while 1,068-
207 cords, valued at \$6,866,669,
were exported, making a total pro-
duction of 2,833,119 cords, valued
at \$19,971,127. This represents an
increase of 25.5 per cent. in pulp-
wood production and 8.1 per cent. in
total value as compared with 1915.
This great increase is due to the
tremendous demand for pulp and
paper caused by the war conditions of
the preceding two years. The aver-
age value of pulpwood at the mill in-
creased 71 cents per cord over that
of 1915. All the Provinces show in-
creases in the value of pulpwood ex-
cept Ontario and British Columbia.

Approximately 1,296,084 tons of
air-dry pulp were made in Canada in
1916. This is on the basis that one
cord of wood produces one ton of
ground-wood pulp or one-half ton of
chemical fibre. This is a total in-
crease of 20.6 per cent. over 1915.
The increases shown by the different
processes were: ground-wood pulp,
11.2 per cent.; sulphite process, 54.6
per cent.; sulphate process, 9.3 per
cent.; and soda process, 13.1 per
cent. Spruce and balsam fir are used
in all provinces and in all processes.
Hemlock and poplar are not reported
from New Brunswick and Nova
Scotia. Jack pine was used only in
Ontario and Quebec, and most of it
was used in the sulphate process.

In regard to the process by which
the wood is converted into pulp, it is
noted that while the mechanical, or
ground-wood, process was the single
process most largely used, the three
chemical processes, for the first time
in Canada, together consumed more
wood than the mechanical, the totals
being: chemical processes 937,654
cords and mechanical process 827-
258 cords. While a slight increase
was made by the soda process and a
considerable increase by the sulphite
process, the notable change during
the year was the increase made by
the sulphate process from 470,949
cords in 1915 to 727,045 cords in
1916. An increased quantity of wood
was converted into pulp by each of

Sir Charles Was a Dreamer

A LADY in Toronto who knew
Sir Charles Tupper well
tells how deeply interested
he was in dreams and ap-
paritions, in all the absorbing ques-
tions of psychical research. Once in
crossing the Atlantic with him she
and a friend received a nervous
shock one evening when Sir Charles
came into the cabin where they were
seated and told them that he had
seen a strange face at the porthole.
Unlike John Greenleaf Whittier, who
longed to see some dear ghost walk
in and sit down beside him, when he
was alone, they had no hankering
after such an experience. Although
Sir Charles' bitterest political oppo-
nents claimed that, when he was play-
ing the fascinating game of politics,
he was of imagination all compact,
and could give to airy nothing a local
habitation and a name, very few sus-
pected that he was a sympathetic
student of the engrossing questions
which were being investigated in a
scientific way by societies of psychi-
cal research.

After completing his medical
studies in Scotland Dr. Tupper and
a friend made an excursion into
England before returning to Can-
ada. In passing a gipsy encampment
they decided to have their fortunes
told. As the gipsy girl looked into
the hand of the young Canadian doc-
tor she told him that he had come
from a long way across the waters.
She then proceeded to read his past
life as if from a book; but she could
not tell him much about the future.

The impression which this for-
tune-telling gipsy made upon him is
one of the first hints which we get
in the life of Sir Charles that he
was susceptible to anything of this
kind. If she could have told the
future as easily as she read the past
what an improbable story of marvel-
ous achievements in the consolida-
tion and development of a great
country he would have heard that
day, for as Sir Wilfrid Laurier testi-
fied long afterwards there was no
one who gave more of his heart and
soul to the work of Confederation
than Dr. Tupper.

One of the remarkable dreams
which Sir Charles could never forget
came to him when crossing to Brit-
ain a good many years after the in-
cident at the gipsy encampment. He
deramed that a Halifax lady came to
him and told him that his wife was
dangerously ill. "The dream was so
real," he says, "that I wrote it down
with the date. When I reached Liver-
pool I wrote to my wife telling her
the dream and the date, and saying I
was ashamed of being so disturbed
by a dream, as she had never had
any serious illness, but that I should
feel uneasy till I heard from her. She
wrote to me the same day from Hal-
fax, and our letters crossed in mid-
ocean, telling me that on the night
in question she had taken danger-
ously ill and that the lady who appear-
ed to me in my dream had stayed
with her all night."

At another time much later in life
Sir Charles went to Paris, leaving
Lady Tupper in England. He dream-
ed one night that she was very ill.
So sure was he that there was some-
thing in his dream that he returned
to England the next day and found
that his fears were too well-

the unveiling of Nicholas Flood
Davie's monument at Ottawa, July
1st, 1903. "I dreamed the night be-
fore that when I unveiled Mr. Davie's
statue he was a black man who put
out his hand to shake hands with
me, and that I fell down in a fit."
When Sir Charles unveiled the statue
he was so surprised to find that it
was bronze instead of white marble
that he forgot a quotation from Bul-
wer Lytton which he intended to
make. His dream of the night before
must have flashed through his mind
and led him to fear that the bronze
statue might make an effort to shake
hands with him. It must have been
a great shock which led Sir Charles
to forget anything, for he had a mar-
vellously retentive memory. When
he was 84 years old he and his
granddaughter began the study of
Italian together at Rome, and in an
almost incredibly short period of
time he spoke the language well
enough to respond in that tongue to
the Pope when his Holiness blessed
him. The Pope blessed Sir Charles,
and, as is the case of old Father
Taylor, the sailor preacher of Bos-
ton, no doubt Sir Charles blessed the
Pope.

Sir Charles inherited his suscep-
tibility to such things from his dis-
tinguished father, Rev. Charles
Tupper, who lived so near to the
border land of the better life that he
could see many things that were hid-
den from grosser natures.

Many think that dreams are en-
tirely fanciful, and meaningless, in-
spired more by the dinner eaten,
or the nervous excitement of the
waking hours, than by anything psy-
chical or spiritual. Instead of say-
ing that we are such stuff as dreams
are made of, they think that it is
wiser to say that dreams are such
stuff as we are made of. Many
dreams are no doubt of this kind,
and are not worthy of any serious
thought; but since the grey dawn of
history wise people in every land,
like Joseph amongst the Hebrews,
and Pilate's wife amongst the Ro-
mans, and John Wesley amongst the
English, and Robert Louis Steven-
son amongst the Scotch, and Sir
Charles Tupper amongst the Cana-
dians, have believed that some
dreams are not all a dream, that
some have a message in them for
us which comes to us in some way
which we may not fully understand,
but which we cannot altogether dis-
regard.

Men's athletic underwear is want-
ed in Cuba.

Beautiful Ugliness.

Everybody is familiar with the ex-
treme ugliness of the bulldog's face
that makes the animal positively at-
tractive; and everyone who has
studied the moths is familiar with
the marvelous hideousness—or
beauty—of the larva of the Auto-
meris io. The io is found from Can-
ada to Florida and westward and
southward to Texas and Mexico. In
the larval stage it feeds on the leaves
of almost any tree or shrub.

For ages the enthusiastic lepidop-
terist has regarded it as a beautiful
creature. The dainty green body with
lateral stripes of pink and creamy
white covered with clusters of
branching spines forms an object to
be admired—and respected, too. It
should be handled with care or pain-
ful consequences may result. Yet it
is a curious fact that in spite of all
the pains that Nature has taken to
protect this beautiful creature from
birds and other large enemies, she
has left it open to attack from the
tiny ichneumon wasp which drives
its sting between the spines and
there places a parasitic egg. In this

man. 16, Late Potatoes—Leonard man, Kelly Hagerman, Alonzo Kathleen Parrott.

17, Flint Corn—Gordon Parrott.

18, Sweet Corn—Alonzo Card. 19, Rhode Island—A. Cockerel—Garnet Hamilton, Reid, Sperry Robson, Olive y, Gladys Wallace, Kelly Hagerman, Mildred Hillier.

Pullet—Lena Emmons, Olive y, Kelly Hagerman, Clifford Mildred Hillier, Garnet Hamilton, Sperry Robson, Gladys Wallace. Pen—Sherry Robson, Kelly Hamilton, Garnet Hamilton, Olive Ken-Mildred Hillier, Gladys Wallace, Reid, Lena Emmons.

21, White Wyandottes. A. and Hen—Hazel Reid, Katharine Ethel Parrott.

22—1 Cockerel and 4 Pullets—Hazel Reid, Beryl Jones.

23, Rabbit—Delbert Peters.

24, Stock. Class 23, Heavy Colt, Harold Wood, Alonzo Card.

25, Dairy Calf, Female, Pure—Kelly Hagerman.

26, Dairy Calf, Female, Grade or Fowley, Leslie Heath.

28, Bacon Hog—Alonzo Card. 29, Training. Class 33, Milk—Gordon Parrott.

30, Study. Class 35, Collection—Ross Clark.

36, Collection of Weed Seeds—Wallace, Edith Shibley, Arsselstine.

37, Collection of Insects—Shibley.

38, Les and Vegetables. Class 38, tion of Vegetables—Mildred Babbennie Thurstan.

39, Collection of Apples—Zelufman, Arthur Parrott, Edward t, Irene Amey.

40, ting and Sewing. Class 40, Loaves of bread—Ethel Parrott.

44, Home-made Candy—Edith s 42, Apple Pie—Ruby Diben, Sproule, Helen Card.

43, Layer Cake with Chococling—Irene Amey, Kathleen Beryl Jones.

44, Homemade Candy—Edith y, Fern Sproule.

46, Kitchen Apron—Kathleen s 47, Hemmed Handkerchief—Parrott, Dorothy Hogle.

49, Darning on Stocking—en Parrott, Gladys Sharpe. 50, Campbell's Bread Making tion—Ethel Parrott.

51, Essays and Drawings. Class 50, Es-How I Grew My Plot—Gordon t, Ross Clark, Marguerite Reid.

51, Essay, "How I Raised My s"—Arthur Parrott.

53, Pencil Map—Hazel Frink, Iyle, Lola Saundercok, Irene nan, Gordon Parrott.

54, Ink Map—Vera Wartman, Ackerman, Hazel Reid, Mar-Reid.

55, Pencil Writing, "God Save ing"—Marion Simmons, Irene nan, Arthur Parrott, Gladys er, Victor McConnell.

56, Ink Writing, "Rule Bri"—Catharine Fraser, Beryl Garnet Hamilton, Mildred Hil-ace McCaughey, Gordon Clark, Kenny, Marguerite Reid, Clara an, Hazel Reid, Ross Clark, Sharpe, Louisa Bonny. 57, Driving Competition. A. Charlie Cairns, Bernard Wood, Frink.

58, Girls—Ethel Parrott, Edna Le-Hazel Robinson, Marion Le-Marion Simmons.

**Best 35 Cent Tea in
the area, at JUDSON'S.**

being: technical processes 237,654 cords and mechanical process 827,258 cords. While a slight increase was made by the soda process and a considerable increase by the sulphite process, the notable change during the year was the increase made by the sulphite process from 470,949 cords in 1915 to 727,045 cords in 1916. An increased quantity of wood was converted into pulp by each of the four processes.

The exports of wood-pulp from Canada show alternate increases and decreases practically every year from 1909 to 1916. The total export in 1915 decreased 14.3 per cent., while in 1916 it showed the remarkable increase of 53.4 per cent. The exports to the United States show a gain of 148,263 tons. Exports to Great Britain increased from 18,488 tons to 51,072 tons, and to France from 18,335 tons to 31,821 tons. There was not much change in the business to other countries except that Spain, which was not an importer of Canadian pulp in 1915, took 1,737 tons in 1916.

Air Raids Frighten London Birds.

A correspondent writes: "I had an opportunity on Saturday of seeing for myself how an air raid affects our little furred and feathered friends. My North London garden is frequented by several sorts of small birds. When the German eagles came sailing along and the guns began to thunder, the birds seemed panic-stricken, and flew frantically and aimlessly about, twittering in a piteous and agitated manner. A six weeks' old kitten was badly scared. It squealed pitifully, and ran and crouched in a corner, exhibiting all the signs of a severe fright. Presently it bolted into a cupboard, where it hid till all was quiet. I suppose wise people would say 'instinct,' but instinct is, I think, explained as unconscious transmitted memory, and it is scarcely likely that the ancestors of these small creatures had all been in air raids."

This account of the effects of an air raid on the smaller animals differs widely from those which reach us from the front. Probably it is only a question of time before the birds become accustomed to the noise and destruction of war, because they have so far not deserted the battlefield. Stray hogs, too, are frequently found in the trenches. They live the lives of refugees, and spend their days looking for their long-lost masters. When a big shell comes over they drop their ears, and crouch down until all is quiet again. It is interesting to relate, too, that a dove made its home in a hole made by a shell in the tower of Ladysmith town hall at the time of the Boer war, and remained there during the whole of the siege.—Dundee Advertiser.

Fifty Wooden Ships.

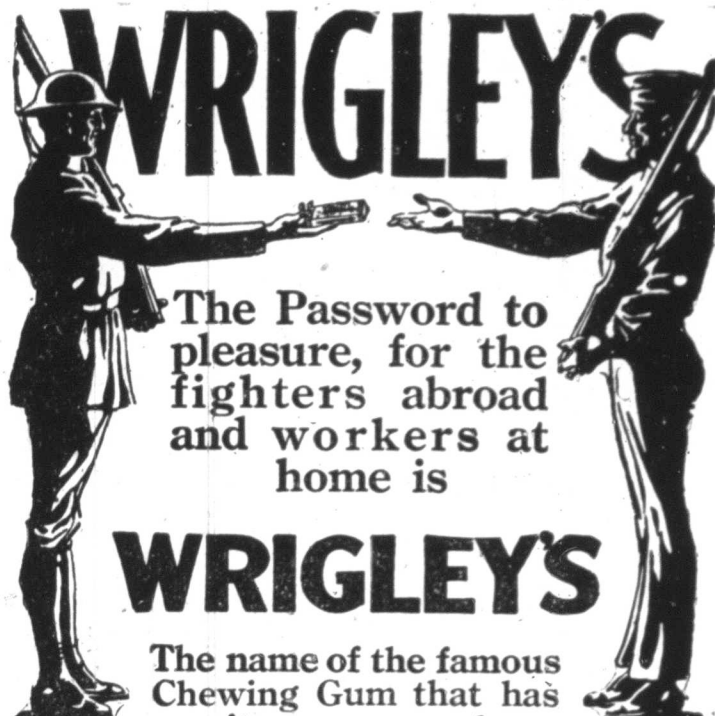
Fifty wooden steamers of a uniform size of twenty-five hundred tons will be added to the ocean-going tonnage of Canada within the next twelve months. The first of them will be launched this fall and on the others good progress is reported. The ships are those which are being built for the British Government through the agency of the Imperial Munitions Board. About thirty are in yards on the Pacific coast, and the others at Atlantic or lake ports. From five to nine months is the time required for completion. Simultaneously with ships of steel construction the various ship building plants are stocked with orders to their full capacity for the coming year.

ly ill and that the lady who appeared to me in my dream had stayed with her all night."

At another time much later in life Sir Charles went to Paris, leaving Lady Tupper in England. He dreamed one night that she was very ill. So sure was he that there was something in his dream that he returned to England the next day and found that his fears were too well-grounded.

Another of Sir Charles' dreams which he often referred to relates to

branching spines forms an object to be admired—and respected, too. It should be handled with care or painful consequences may result. Yet it is a curious fact that in spite of all the pains that Nature has taken to protect this beautiful creature from birds and other large enemies, she has left it open to attack from the tiny ichneumon wasp which drives its sting between the spines and there places a parasitic egg. In this way multitudes of the larvae are destroyed, says Popular Science.



Three
fine
flavours



Small
in cost—
Big in
benefit

It is a Sweetmeat, a Stimulant and a Health-help all in one. It benefits teeth, breath, appetite and digestion. It steadies stomach and nerves. It is ever-ready refreshment when you're fagged.

Made in Canada

Sealed Tight—Kept Right

The Flavour Lasts

Put Wrigley's in Your Fighter's Christmas Box: It costs little but gives a lot of comfort and refreshment. Not only a long-lasting confection but a nerve-steadier, a thirst-quencher, a pick-me-up. Every Christmas parcel should contain some WRIGLEY'S GUM.

Famous Landmark in Irish Capital

REGENT HOUSE, Trinity College, Dublin, where the Irish Convention held its first session, is one of the landmarks of the city of Dublin, although only those who know the Irish capital well, and have entered into its life activities, will recognize it by that name. To the casual visitor, Regent House will be remembered as the gateway of Trinity College, the famous Palladian facade of which, with its blue clock and its pigeons, faces on to College Green. If the casual visitor to Dublin remembered little else of Trinity, he would surely remember the high, massive iron railings on the low granite wall; the great iron gates swung open, and beyond them the tunnel-like gateway leading under Regent House into the cobble-paved quadrangle beyond.

Regent House has been the scene of many interesting meetings. Most of the university societies still meet there, and thousands of Trinity men, the world over, recall, with mixed feelings, the written or viva voce examination held within its walls. Certainly, the Irish Convention could not have met on more historic ground. If the members, in moments of relaxation, look out of the windows facing west, College Green lies immediately beneath them, with the well-known statue of Henry Grattan in the foreground; and beyond, the length of Dame street, with the notorious statue of King William, in the garb of a Roman emperor, leading an imaginary host towards the heights of Cork Hill. Then, on the right, is the subject of the whole matter, namely; the old Irish Houses of Parliament, now occupied by the Bank of Ireland. Quite apart from its momentous present-time associations, this building is easily the most striking object to be seen from the western windows of Regent House. It was the work of five different architects, and took nearly a hundred years to complete; but it is generally recognized as one of the most beautiful one-story classical buildings in the world. As one writer well says, it is a remarkable combination of "symmetry and picturesqueness."

As to the general view, from this side of Regent House, it is one of much going and coming. The outside cars still swing round the front of Trinity, out of Grafton street, or back the other way; whilst all the trams in Dublin seem to find their way, sooner or later, through College Green. If, however, one crosses to the other side of the room, and looks out through the windows facing east, the scene is indeed a changed one. In College Green all is the hurry and bustle of a great city. In the famous cobble-paved quadrangle of Trinity, which lies behind Regent House, all is academic calm. They say in Dublin that you may always know a Fellow of Trinity by his walk. It is an exaggeration, of course; but, like most exaggerations, it has in it an element of truth. Certainly those who walk much across the cobblestones of Trinity find there is a certain "nice and mining step" which gets over the ground most easily.

But to return to the view: It is a grateful view at all times. In some

"It is strange how the idea seems to get hold of a man, the minute he gets into khaki uniform, that he is a fully fledged soldier. In Canada, for years, we had no regular soldiers, and the training generally was of a kind patterned after the South African war. Straw hats and overalls were worn by the infantry, and the irregular cavalry swagger was the fashion. It was fondly imagined that any Canadian who could shoot straight and who had a week's training would be just as good a soldier as a regular of the King's first army."

"I had done everything in my power to suppress gambling and swearing amongst the men. On several occasions when individuals were paraded before me for bad language I had reprimanded them, and informed them that strong language was always left to the officer commanding. This particular morning some choice words had to be used to get the transport moving. They moved, however, to the tick of the clock, and Sergeant-Major Grant, with a grin on his face, suggested that from now on there would be no more swearing in the ranks, as everybody was quite satisfied with the commanding officer's qualifications in that regard."

"It did not take us long to get the swing of things and feel quite at home. It is a law of the trenches that at night the men must sleep on their arms, that 's to say, sleep, if they sleep at all, in their greatcoats, clothing and boots, with equipment and ammunition buckled on and rifle in hand, so as to be ready to 'stand to' at a moment's notice. To 'stand to' means to fall in behind the parapets ready to repel or take part in an attack. In the trenches the men 'stand to' at least half an hour before daylight and remain in readiness to man the parapets until half an hour after dawn. Then they are ordered to 'stand down.' The first duty of a soldier after he 'stands down' is to take out his oil-bottle and cleaning apparatus and clean his rifle. Then he takes off his puttees, boots, and socks, rubs his feet to restore circulation, and if he has an extra pair of socks he puts them on, or if not, he changes his worn ones from one foot to the other, puts on his boots and puttees again. Cotton socks are very uncomfortable, for when a man stands all day and sleeps at night in his boots, the socks, if the threads are hard, will leave a mark in the feet. Unless the men remove their socks, boots, and puttees once a day, they are liable to 'frost bite,' 'cobble feet' or varicose veins. The troubles soon render them fit for hospital. After rifle and feet are attended to, the men shave. Our men shaved every day, and were proud of their clean appearance in spite of the mud. One man was brought before me, shortly after he went into the trenches, for neglecting to shave. He explained that he had served in one of the South African wars, and that on service there he was expected to wear a beard. I fined him for neglecting the King's regulations and orders. His comrades, who had warned him against trying to 'put anything over' on the commanding officer, 'gave him the laugh.' He asked to see me, and expressed so much regret that I forgave him. He was a splendid soldier, and his fine example made a rule for the others."

A CHAPLAIN'S OPINION.

Tells of the Courage of Men at the Front.

Rev. John Garbutt, a former pastor of the Cobourg Methodist church, who went overseas with an

Women As Police Force

A Failure in England,

And a Writer Tells Why

EXACTLY why the Birkenhead policewomen resigned is perhaps known only to themselves, but the appearance of an announcement to that effect in daily papers led many people to wonder if the women's police service had achieved the unmitigated success of which they had been told, writes Hilda M. K. Nield in The London Weekly Despatch. It is a fact that the short history of the service contains many records of resignations, and not those of unsuitable women only; many women have resigned more or less in protest.

Miss Nina Boyle, the prominent publicist, who inaugurated the women police after being forced by pressure of work to put the management into other hands, severed all connection on account of the Women's Police Service adopting the very methods it was created to suppress. The idea in having policewomen was to have a body of sympathetic women trained specially to understand and to guard the general interests of women and girls, women whose heart interest would be to further the welfare of their sex, and who would use their powers to prevent petty tyrannization over women in the workshop, the home, and elsewhere.

But policewomen as a body have been unable to maintain these aims in face of the tempting bait of petty officialdom, and all over the land all sorts of people give concrete examples of the mistaken methods adopted by the women in blue.

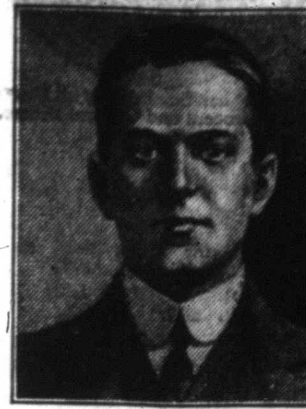
Policewomen have done things which, as a high police officer said lately, would have meant more than a reprimand for a policeman. They have been and are guilty of enforcing illegal restrictions upon the public, especially where women are concerned, and it is hard to protest against such things from the woman's standpoint, since the inevitable answer to such protests is this wise: "But the action of which you complain was taken by you women! It is the women alone who were responsible for this or that which was done!"

Actual official reports tell how policewomen wished to test their power to enter private houses—otherwise, to break the law of trespass. They entered a house where the mistress, whose husband was absent, was entertaining a man friend. The latter was at once dismissed. A little later a second false entry was made, when the man was again found on the premises, and again sent about his business. How can the Women's Police Service succeed if members are confessedly guilty of illegal actions, if they infringe the law of trespass with impunity, if they tyrannize over other women's personal rights and privacy not even according to the letter of the law?

In patrol work, too, women tend to oppress where they were meant to help. Early in the war an order was made at Cardiff—by the military, I think—enabling the police to order any woman to remain indoors between certain hours of the day, an order which naturally kept most women at home at such times. The order was entirely illegal, and when

SEVEN YEARS TORTURE

Nothing Helped Him Until He
"FRUIT-A-TIVES"



ALBERT VARNER

Buckingham, Que., May 3rd, 1911
For seven years, I suffered from Severe Headaches and Indigestion. I had belching gas from the stomach, bitter stuff would come up into my mouth after eating, while at times nausea and vomiting, and had Constipation. I went to several doctors and wrote to a specialist in Boston without benefit. I tried many remedies but nothing did me good. Finally a friend advised "Fruit-a-tives". I tried this grand fruit medicine and it did me well. I am grateful to "Fruit-a-tives", and to everyone who has helped me with Constipation and Indigestion and Bad Stomach, I say "Fruit-a-tives", and you will get well.

ALBERT VARNER

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size
At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ot

PRISONERS GET PARCEL

Soldier Who Escaped From Germany
Tells Experience.

The following statement regarding parcels dispatched to prisoners made to a representative of the Red Cross by a Canadian soldier who has been for twelve months a prisoner in Germany but recently has escaped:

"After being two months in prison, I received my first parcel since then they have arrived regularly, except that at the beginning of last January they were held up about six weeks. They came in excellent condition, and the contents were just such things as we were in need of and could appreciate. Altogether I think the new system very good, for it came into force some time ago, and we were getting much more food than we required, and were even not satisfied, and were continuing to grumble. Now every man gets a certain amount. There is, therefore, no discontent, and things run smoothly."

"With regard to the bread coming from Switzerland, I think that from the summer time this is a waste. For three years the British people have been told about bread going bad, and yet it keeps coming out, and in c

Dublin that you may always know a Fellow of Trinity by his walk. It is an exaggeration, of course; but, like most exaggerations, it has in it an element of truth. Certainly those who walk much across the cobblestones of Trinity find there is a certain "nice and mincing step" which gets over the ground most easily.

But to return to the view: It is a grateful view at all times. In summer, however, when the trees are in leaf, and the daisies on the grass patches insist upon showing themselves, lawn mowers or no lawn mowers, it is specially good to see. To the right is the Examination Hall, with its "Armada" organ and chandelier, and, beyond, the famous library one of the four which, under the Copyright Act, is entitled to receive a copy of every volume published in the United Kingdom. On the left are the chapel, the printing house, and the dining hall, with its high oak paneling; its pulpit, from which once preached the famous Bishop Berkeley; and its long rows of oil paintings of famous Irishmen and benefactors of the college. Directly opposite the gateway, where the cobblestones definitely give way to the grass of Library Square, is the beautiful Campanile, erected in 1853 by Lord John George Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh and chancellor of the university. It is chiefly remembered by Trinity men by reason of the fact that the great bell hung within it is tolled on examination mornings. Behind the library is the Fellows' Garden, and beyond it the famous College Park. These are not included in the view from Regent House, but it may be ventured that many of the delegates will find their way, now and again, into the park, and be invited by the Fellows into their garden.

WITH THE RED WATCH.

Some Anecdotes Told of the Toronto Kilties.

This is an interesting letter written almost wholly by Colonel J. A. Currie, M.P. He commanded the "Red Watch," or 48th Highlanders, a Toronto "kiltie" regiment of some twenty-six years' standing, whose men and officers volunteered as a unit in 1914 for service overseas. They got it, too. After the battle of St. Julien they mustered 212 strong out of 1,034, yet remained gluttons for fighting. Paraded in line before the King on Salisbury Plain the front rank men stood, every one of them, six feet tall or over. A large proportion of them were from the professions and business. Colonel Currie is a business man, who was formerly a journalist. After this sentence you will be reading his own words:

"While Fraser's regiment was in garrison at Quebec (1759-65 A.D.) an incident occurred that was later on duplicated in Flanders. Owing to inclement weather in Quebec, some of the officers in authority decided that the men should discard their kilts and don trousers. The officers and men of the regiment would not hear of it; the historian of the regiment says that the kilt was retained winter and summer, and that 'in the course of six years the doctors learned that in the coldest winters the men clad in the highland garb were more healthy than those regiments that wore breeches and warm clothing.' In the trenches at Neuve Chapelle an agitation arose to give the kilted Canadian soldiers in the trenches trousers. With snow on the ground, and half an inch of ice on water-pails in the morning, they would not bear of anything of the kind. Their health was similarly good, colds being unknown.

was a splendid soldier, and 'd's none example made a rule for the others.'"

A CHAPLAIN'S OPINION.

Tells of the Courage of Men at the Front.

Rev. John Garbutt, a former pastor of the Cobourg Methodist church, who went overseas with an Ontario county battalion, writes from France as follows concerning the courage and good work of the Canadians at the front:

"The Canadians are playing a most important part in the great offensive which is taking place on the Western front. We have seen very serious fighting since the 9th of April, and have made considerable progress.

"I have had a great amount of satisfaction in my work during the last two months. Our brigade had to move at 7 a.m. on Sunday to make our journey in easy stages to the place appointed us in a great offensive. I asked the Colonel for the privilege of holding services on the Saturday. It was a cold, bleak, showery day, but we had a fine parade service, and afterwards I held a communion service. A great many stayed for sacrament. It was only two days later that a number of those who stayed for sacrament gave their all for the cause."

"I find no difficulty in getting the soldiers to attend voluntary services. A week ago I had charge of a prayer meeting with three hundred men present. On the Sunday following I gave sacrament at a voluntary service in the Y. M. C. A. tent to a large number of men. I am holding on an average five services on Sunday and one service on a week evening. I know that real definite work is being done. I have had every opportunity of seeing the wounded as the stretcher-bearers brought them into the regimental aid post in the field, and in very many cases have had definite assurance of their faith and confidence in God.

"The courage of our men is sublime. No one who has not seen a modern battle can realize what it is like. To describe it as awful is to use the correct word. A barrage of fire from guns of all kinds is beyond description. One cannot conceive of anyone passing through it alive. But into this curtain of fire these brave boys go with undaunted courage and pluck. While many fall some pass through unhurt, but no one seemingly falters."

About Felines.

R. I. Pocock, superintendent of the London Zoo, explains that those felidae or cat family that have an elastic ligament between the ceratohyal and the upper elements of the suspensorium (lion, tiger, leopard, jaguar), roar, but never purr, while all the other species of the felidae, with normally constructed hyoids, purr but never roar, and among these are the cheetah and puma.

Woman in Munitions.

Of the 500 different processes in munition work, upon which women are engaged, in England, two-thirds had never been performed by a woman previously to a year ago.

War Workers.

The number of British workers engaged in war industries has nearly doubled during the first two years of war. In 1914 there were 1,986,000; to-day there are 3,500,000.

In 1915-16 the average number of children on the roll of the London elementary schools was 728,657 and the average attendance 640,520.

the letter of the law?

In patrol work, too, women tend to oppress where they were meant to help. Early in the war an order was made at Cardiff—by the military, I think—enabling the police to order any woman to remain indoors between certain hours of the day, an order which naturally kept most women at home at such times. The order was entirely illegal, and when brought to the notice of the War Office, regret was expressed at there having been any attempt to enforce it.

Yet despite the Cardiff incident the same iniquitous order has been enforced elsewhere by the women police. In one town after it was brought into action women officials reported having patrolled the streets, visited picture palaces, and such places during the stated hours, and found all parts quite free of women and girls.

At present a petition is being prepared asking the London County Council to provide largely increased numbers of women police and patrols to deal with the "parks' evil." Copies of it were in most metropolitan places of worship, and the petition was signed by many people who know absolutely nothing of either the "parks' evil" or of the women's police service. The attitude of such signatories is fairly represented by a woman who, after telling me that she had signed the petition, naively added: "I don't know what it is about, but I always sign that sort of thing!"

Policewomen will not work miracles in a moment where male police have more or less failed for years past. The only women who can touch the realities of such evils are those few saints who "without fear of reward" have long dedicated their lives to the Magdalen of the metropolis, women who hear the call of sisterhood too keenly to play the part of spy, women with whom the love of humanity comes before the love of exercising authority.

Policewomen have more than failed—they have done wrong. They have sown harmful seed instead of good, and it is springing up all over the country.

Help Patriotic Funds.

The employees of the Robinson Gold Mine, South Africa, contributed to the end of 1916 the total of £4,707 7s. 2d. to the war funds, which has been allocated month by month as follows: Prince of Wales' Fund, £642 18s 7d; Governor-General's Fund, £2,461 16s 5d; and Belgian Widows' and Orphans' Fund, £1,602 12s 2d.

Children Are Healthier.

Nutrition of school children has been better since the beginning of the war than before, asserts the school medical officer of the London county council. Infectious diseases among school children decreased last year.

The Wearer Was Blessed.

A private had received from home a gift of a new pair of woollen socks, and put them on joyfully on the morning before a heavy march. He was soon limping, but got no chance to take off his shoes till the end of a twenty-five mile day. Then he got the socks off and found in the toe of one a piece of stiff writing paper, on which he could just read the words, written in a childish hand:

"God bless the wearer of this pair of socks!"

Sand, silt, and clay may all be from the same source.

the same amount. There is, then, no discontent, and things run smoothly.

"With regard to the bread coming from Switzerland, I think that during the summer time this is a waste. For three years the B people have been told about bread going bad, and yet it keeps coming out, and in consequence thousands of pounds of bread have been wasted. The bread, of course, sent to the main camps in the case of men who are active there when it arrives they get good condition. For the men working camps, however, things are different, as the bread has to be eaten, and takes perhaps another week to get there, by which time it is quite uneatable.

"I would recommend that in this bread being sent to the men, rusks or biscuits should be substituted. The biscuits sent to French prisoners are excellent, dipped in a little water and eaten, and take time to form of bread, moreover, these biscuits will keep almost indefinite time. The French prisoners have their biscuits sent in bulk to the various main camps and they are distributed from there to the small working camps.

"To my knowledge the prisoners were never stopped for any reason except during the six weeks I mentioned, but I have heard rumors of the Germans threatening to them. I do not think they will in the case of the British prisoners at any rate; if they did they would not get a single stroke of work from them."

The Pine Squirrel.

One calm Indian-summer morning when the nuts were ripe, and camped in the pinewoods, where squirrels seemed to be about as plentiful as the ripe burrs, writes Muir, describing a mild adventure with a Douglas or pine squirrel. A few moments down came the glass. The breakfast burrs he had off had rolled on the gently sloping ground into a clump of cedar bushes, but he seemed to know exactly where they were, for he was there at once, apparently without searching for them. They were more than twice as heavy as himself, he managed to drag them up the foot of the tree from which he cut them.

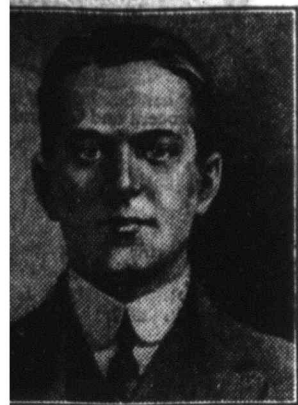
Breakfast done, I whistled for him before he went to work to see how he would be about it. He had not seen me as yet, while; but the instant I began to whistle he darted up the tree to him, and came out on a small limb opposite me, and composed himself to listen. Other squirrels, making the strange sounds, came on all sides, also chipmunk birds.

By this time my performance have lasted nearly half an hour, and I whistled "Bonnie Lass o' Gowrie," "O'er the Wall Charlie," "Bonnie Woods o' Lee," etc., all of which seemed to interest him with bright interest. First Douglas sitting patiently till all, with his telling eyes, upon me until I ventured to "Old Hundred," when he saw his Indian name, Pihillilooet, tall, and darted with ludicrous up the tree out of sight, his and actions in the case leave somewhat profane impression.

SHILOI
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and the throat and lungs.

TEN YEARS TORTURE

g Helped Him Until He Took
"FRUIT-A-TIVES"



ALBERT VARNER

kingham, Que., May 3rd, 1915.
seven years, I suffered terribly
ever *Headaches and Indigestion*.
belching gas from the stomach,
stuff would come up into my
after eating, while at times I had
and vomiting, and had chronic
pation. I went to several doctors
rote to a specialist in Boston but
it benefit. I tried many remedies
othing did me good. Finally, a
advised "Fruit-a-tives". I took
and fruit medicine and it made
ill. I am grateful to "Fruit-a-
and to everyone who has mis-
ealth with Constipation and Indi-
and Bad Stomach, I say take
t-a-tives", and you will get well".

ALBERT VARNER.

a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c.
lers or sent postpaid on receipt of
y Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

PRISONERS GET PARCELS.

r Who Escaped From Germany
Tells Experience.

following statement regarding
s dispatched to prisoners was
a representative of Reuter's
y by a Canadian soldier who
een for twelve months a pris-
in Germany but recently made
cape:

ter being two months in Ger-
I received my first parcel, and
then they have arrived regular-
cept that at the beginning of
anuary they were held up for
six weeks. They came in ex-
t condition, and the contents
just such things as we wanted
ould appreciate. Altogether I
the new system very good. Be-
t came into force some men
getting much more food than
required, and were even then
atisfied, and were continually
bling. Now every man gets the
amount. There is, therefore,
scontent, and things run more
hly.

n th regard to the bread coming
Switzerland, I think that dur-
e summer time this is a great

For three years the British
have been told about the
going bad, and yet it still
coming out, and in conse-

Why English Labor Men Offered Strong Support to War Against Germany

WILLIAM HARD tells in
The Metropolitan how
the British Labor party
swung from being an
anti-war party to a pro-war party.
The British Labor party is a
great force in politics, and in Ar-
thur Henderson, according to Mr.
Hard, it has a leader the most highly
placed, and the most politically pow-
erful in any country in Europe, ex-
cept Russia. The British Labor party
has a paid membership of 2,250,000.

The British Labor party falls into
two parts. One is the trade union
part, the other the intellectualist
part, so-called. The first has 2,200,-
000 members, the second about 42,-
000, composed of three Socialist
groups, joined by middle class peo-
ple, as well as the working class.
These groups are the Independent
Labor party, the British Socialist
party and the Fabian Society. From
the Independent Labor
party, having 30,000 members, come
the conspicuously pacifist, so-called
Labor members of Parliament, like
James Ramsey MacDonald and Philip
Snowden, so often referred to in the
news as Labor members when they
do not represent the great Labor
party at all. They are not trade
union leaders like Henderson, Ben
Tillet, and James Sexton. And
their presence in Parliament leads to
misapprehensions in other countries.

Not even John Burns, who re-
signed from the Asquith Government
at the beginning of the war, as a pro-
test against it, was a Labor member.
He was elected as a Liberal. Labor
has been thoroughly supporting the
war in England. Mr. Hard was at
the great meeting of British Labor
representatives when the six Labor
members of Parliament who had
taken office in the new Lloyd George
Government were called upon to jus-
tify themselves. David Kirkwood,
who engineered a strike in Glasgow,
was called upon. He told how he
was deported by the government of
which the Laborites were members.
Cries of "Henderson" filled the hall
when he had finished. But Kirk-
wood's strike was an outlaw strike,
Henderson showed, forbidden by
Kirkwood's own trade union, the
Amalgamated Society of Engineers.
The chairman called Mr. Bevin,
dockworker, of Bristol. Could the
Labor members sit with Lord Rhon-
dda, coal baron, in the face of the
conditions in the South Wales mine
fields, where a strike was imminent?
Had not Lord Rhondda refused to
reveal his costs? Was he not hourly
growing richer? And "if it is trea-
son in war time to give an order for
a strike, it is equally treason to give
a just provocation for a strike." Was
Henderson in good company? But
how should he remedy the situation
by resigning? asked Henderson. He
was there "to see this war through."
And, when the vote came, the en-
trance of the Labor members into the
government was approved by the
British Labor party, through its
delegates, by 1,849,000 to 307,000.

On August 1, 1914, Mr. Hender-
son issued an anti-war manifesto.
August 3 Germany presented its ulti-
matum to Belgium, and the next day
invaded that country. August 7 the
resignation of James Ramsey Mac-



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria

Always
Bears the
Signature
of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

HUNS AS LUMBERMEN

A CANADIAN TELLS OF VISIT TO
FRENCH FOREST.

Prisoners Are Employed to Handle
the Timber, but They Are Not
Very Efficient, and Men From
Our Own Dominion Are Doing
the Bulk of This Important
Work.

"EYES left!" "Eyes front!"
Uttered in guttural Ger-
man, these commands
sound strangely on a Can-
adian ear. Stranger still is the mis-
en-scene whence they arise. For the
non-com. who shouts the order is a
hulking Hun in field grey, wearing
the Iron Cross, and by his side
marches a column of German sol-
diers. But no Mausers are in their
hands, no bayonets at their sides, and
the headgear is not that of one regiment.

Blue, red, yellow, white border
the caps of these men, and quite as
diverse are the designs of their shoul-
der-straps. Tall and short, fat and
thin, many be-spectacled, mingle in

oddest sight of all, are being pulled
down by block and tackle. Such is
the French fashion. Limbs chopped
off, and a rope attached to its top,
many a tree is torn out by the roots,
which are afterwards sawn off.

Saw-dust roads, slab piles, noon-
day whistles among such surround-
ings. Sacrilege! Mais c'est la
guerre! Alas, modern war is an ogre
for timber. But then the trees will
grow again; many are ripe for the
saw; many more will be left stand-
ing. All is being done systematic-
ly under Governmental supervision.

"Builders in Canada would be glad
to pay \$60 and \$70 a thousand feet
for this," remarked an Ottawa Val-
ley lumberman, now an officer in
charge of one of these mills. He re-
ferred to the beautiful, clear beech,
which, alas, was being sawn into
common planks for roads. "Does
seem a shame to see such stuff being
wasted when pine or spruce would
do just as well. But the army sim-
ply has to have it, so we are turning
it into lumber as fast as we know
how. I sent planks like these, hot
from the saw, to build the roads over
which our guns were hauled up to
Vimy Ridge."

Out of the hardwood Canadian
millmen are sawing besides lumber,
beams, trench timbers, railway sleep-
ers, firing beams for 9.5 howitzers,
etc. Fuel was scarce in the trenches
last winter. If the Hun manages to

There is, therefore, content, and things run more smoothly. In regard to the bread coming from Switzerland, I think that during summer time this is a great help. For three years the British have been told about the going bad, and yet it still coming out, and in consequence thousands of pounds of bread been wasted. The bread is, of course, sent to the main camps, and case of men who are actually when it arrives they get it in condition. For the men in the camps, however, things are not, as the bread has to be sent and takes perhaps another three to get there, by which time it is uneatable.

I would recommend that instead of bread being sent to the prisoners or biscuits should be sent. The biscuits sent to the prisoners are excellent, and if in a little water and heated, and take the form of bread; however, these biscuits will keep an indefinite time. The French have their biscuits sent out to the various main camps, they are distributed from there to small working camps.

My knowledge of the parcels never stopped for any reason, during the six weeks I have been, but I have heard rumors of Germans threatening to stop I do not think they will do so case of the British prisoners rate; if they did they would take a single stroke of work out of

The Pine Squirrel.

A calm Indian-summer morning, the nuts were ripe, I was in the pinewoods, where the elms seemed to be about as plentiful as the ripe burrs, writes John describing a mild adventure with Douglas or pine squirrel. In moments down came the Douglas breakfast burrs he had cut rolled on the gently sloping into a clump of ceanothus, but he seemed to know exactly where they were, for he found at once, apparently without asking for them. They were more twice as heavy as himself, but unaged to drag them up to the top of the tree from which he had

At breakfast done, I whistled a tune in my ear before he went to work, curious to see how he would be affected. He had not seen me all this while, but the instant I began to whistle he darted up the tree nearest to me, and came out on a small dead branch opposite me, and composed himself to listen. Other squirrels, hearing strange sounds, came around from all sides, also chipmunks and

At this time my performance must have lasted nearly half an hour. I whistled "Bonnie Doon," "O' Gowrie," "O'er the Water to the Hill," "Bonnie Woods o' Craigie" etc., all of which seemed to be heard with bright interest, my Douglas sitting patiently through with his telling eyes fixed on me until I ventured to give him a hundred, when he screamed his name, Pillilooocoo, turned round and darted with ludicrous haste from the tree out of sight, his voice still in the case leaving a most profane impression.

government was approved by the British Labor party, through its delegates, by 1,849,000 to 307,000.

On August 1, 1914, Mr. Henderson issued an anti-war manifesto. August 3 Germany presented its ultimatum to Belgium, and the next day invaded that country. August 7 the resignation of James Ramsey MacDonald as leader was accepted by the Parliamentary Labor party. The party had wavered in its opposition to a declaration of war, but MacDonald had not. MacDonald was succeeded by Henderson. He who had issued the anti-war manifesto within a week was leading the Laborites in the direction of unbending war. Henderson is an iron founder by trade. He is a professional politician, who was an alderman and a Mayor before Labor selected him for Parliament. He is a Wesleyan, who has not missed a watch night service in thirty-seven years, a temperance man, a crusader against liquor and gambling, a human brotherhood man, an internationalist, when internationalism is feasible. He is the typical British Nonconformist.

"It was felt that as Belgium was called upon to defend her existence against the attacks of a guaranteeing power, this country, being also a guaranteeing power, was bound to stand by those whom it had sworn to protect or else be forever regarded as morally decadent and unreliable," he told Mr. Hard, explaining the sudden change of view in British Labor circles on the outbreak of the war. "We threw ourselves into the breach. Seeing that the world's order is not yet so stable as to make all nations, great and small, the guarantors of collective peace, we took upon ourselves the duty of enforcing our judgment against a wrongdoer."

It is interesting to note what The London Daily Mail, a Northcliffe publication, has to say about the Labor leaders.

"The country, which loves the hack politician far less than it did of old," says The Mail, "and it never loved him very much, sees that these Ministers are all good, sound, direct men. The wire-pullers, naturally enough, do not like them at all, and are going about saying that Labor has an excessive representation in the National Government and is getting too much. We do not think anything of the kind. One Englishman is as good as another, and the day is long past when a seat on the front bench was the prerogative of a certain type or class. Far from believing that Labor has supplied too many Cabinet Ministers, we look cheerfully and quite confidently to the day when it will have many more. And if we are told with bated breath that a Labor Cabinet is a possibility of the future, then we reply without hesitation that we are quite ready for it. We are satisfied that whenever it does come, as, no doubt, it will in due course, it will be as good as any other government we have ever had."

A Copper Country.

British Columbia is becoming one of the world's leading copper producers. Production is showing rapid strides. In 1915 the increase in amount was 11,908,706 pounds over the previous year. For 1916 there was a still further increase over 1915 of about 17,000,000 pounds. The estimate for 1917 is 73,000,000 pounds.

Absolutely no danger of your fruit spoiling if you use our jar rings and preserving powder—WALLACE'S Limited, the leading Drug Store.

diets. But no bayonets at their sides, and the headgear is not that of one regiment.

Blue, red, yellow, white border the caps of these men, and quite as diverse are the designs of their shoulder-straps. Tall and short, fat and thin, many be-spectacled, mingle in this conglomeration of Prussians, Bavarians, Saxons, Wurtembergers—no longer soldiers, but woodmen marching to dinner. They salute a group of Canadian officers as they pass, and the burly German non-com in charge is quite evidently glad of a chance to air his authority a bit in public and do a bit of a swanking he was wont to do in the barrack square of Deutschland.

It is in a pine forest of France that Douglas Robertson, the Canadian correspondent, saw these Boches working for the Canadians engaged in forestry work. Working, did I say? Well, imagine thirty-two husky Huns pretending to haul on a rope, leisurely pulling down a tiny jack pine, scarcely more than a sapling, and you can visualize their efforts. How an Ontario farmer would laugh at such "work." However, the Germans do accomplish a little. They quite evidently like this "job," and it confers an appetite and an appreciation of the comfortable huts in which they are housed.

By the roadside stands their own German "koch," and facing him a row of burnished kettles. Brimming with some savory stew, the steam ascends in fragrant clouds. To him in batches of twenty at a time come the prisoners, to fill their dixies and receive each one a generous chunk of bread. Squatting under the trees in this fine weather, they partake of their mid-day meal. Would that Canadians in Boche land fared half so well. After feeding, several of the Huns produce long-stemmed pipes, with china bowls, which they puff contentedly, their enjoyment unimpaired by any thought of the sentries who stand back among the trees in case some forgetful Hun might wander through the sylvan dells.

And what a pine forest is this! Its like does not exist throughout the length and breadth of Canada. A regular fairy-tale wood, this vast plantation of clean trunks, rising almost limbless to an average of fifty feet, green-topped, springing from an undergrowthless carpet of moss and needles. They grow in yellow sand, these trees. The larger ones measure from 10 to 14 inches through at the base, and give some 40 feet of log.

Hark, Canadian lumbermen. In this country a stern Government allows no timber-limit vandalism on the part of loggers. No brush nor slashing may be scattered about, as in Canada, to start fires. Everything here is piled, swept clean. In the adjoining French section of this wood I actually saw windrows made of branches carefully tied together. Thus they are shipped off to Paris for firewood.

In marked contrast to the Huns the Canadian bushmen, who, over-alled, stand in military formation ere they dismiss to lunch. A little group, they have charge of the more technical jobs. Soon a mill will hum in this vicinity, as others are doing elsewhere, turning out 'ts full quota each day. These Canadian mills are not only supplying our own troops, but Imperial and French troops as well.

Canadians are hard at work in forests of beech, hornbeam, ash, oak, birch, cherry, and chestnut trees, which are falling before them, and

how. I sent planks like these, hot from the saw, to build the roads over which our guns were hauled up to Vimy Ridge."

Out of the hardwood Canadian millmen are sawing besides lumber, beams, trench timbers, railway sleepers, firing beams for 9.5 howitzers, etc. Fuel was scarce in the trenches last winter. If the Hun manages to defer his final thrashing until next year, the boys in the trenches won't freeze for lack of waste wood. One mill commandant told me he had 1,000 tons of such stuff ready for them.

The Eskimos at Home.

Some interesting and amusing information concerning the aboriginal inhabitants of the Arctic regions is contained in an article, "Wireless with the Eskimos," by Douglas R. P. Coats in The Wireless World. The author kept a diary of his experience while on a voyage to Baffin Land and Hudson Bay on board the Nascope, a sealer and ice-breaker engaged in carrying supplies to various Hudson Bay stations in the Far North.

"The Eskimo at home was rather a surprise. I was taken to a wooden hut, which belched forth the Eskimo stench as we opened the door. There were four or five inhabiting the hut, and they lived in a state of semi-cleanliness, perhaps superior to many of our brethren in civilized slumland. They all assumed the happy Eskimo smile as we entered their dwelling and arose politely to their feet. Snowshoes and various seal-skin garments hung upon the walls, while from the shadow in one corner protruded the horn of a phonograph! It seemed so utterly incongruous, this possession of an up-to-date marvel by a family who ate raw seal and whose children delighted, most likely, in nothing better than chewing a piece of walrus hide, that I wanted to laugh. I had not heard then of the passionate love which the Eskimo has for music. In some regions, where missionary influence is strong, he has his own brass band, and produces horrible noises in the process of mastering the trombone or euphonium—just like ourselves.

"The smile of the Eskimo is a continuous one. When he is hurt he smiles; when his kayak upsets and precipitates him into icy water he smiles; when he is friendly he smiles again, and when he is not friendly I am willing to wager that he smiles to. It pains upon one who is not accustomed to it, and I was not sorry when we bade the family good-bye and went out into the fresh air."

Imperial Titles Urged.

Apologies of the recent change in the Royal titles a correspondent of The Morning Post suggests that the younger sons of the King should take some Imperial designation for life. Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, etc., might very euphoniously and advantageously emphasize the common heritage of the Empire.

Rear-Admiral Keppel Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The death is announced of Rear-Admiral Leicester Chantrey Keppel, retired.

Admiral Keppel commanded many British warships, being engaged in many campaigns, and accompanied Dr. Livingstone on an expedition up the Zambesi.

Shiloh
The family remedy for Coughs and Colds. Small dose. Small bottle. Best since 1870.

HILOH
stops coughs, cures colds, and heals
throat and lungs. 25 cents.

FRESH CHICKENS

How to Choose One From Among Embalmed Poultry.

PUT WHOLESOMENESS FIRST.

Tips About Dry Picked, Air Cooled Birds and the Great Danger of Bacteria Entering a Dressed One, Thus Causing Ptomaine Poisoning.

We should place wholesomeness ahead of plumpness and youth. In other words, the points of greatest importance to consider are: "Is the bird untainted or reasonably fresh? Is there danger of its giving ptomaine poisoning to some one who eats it because the bacteria of decay have begun their deadly work?"

The time was when it was considered safer to purchase poultry which had been drawn, it being argued that the entrails were likely to contaminate the meat. Heads and feet were removed, and the purchaser felt she was getting net weight and not paying for that which must be discarded.

As a matter of fact, it is now believed by the majority that it is safer to buy poultry undrawn and with the heads and feet where nature placed them. Once an opening has been made into the body cavity of a bird or the head and feet cut off, the moist, delicate tissues are laid open to the air, fairly inviting the invasion of bacteria. These bacteria soon impair the flavor of the meat, even if actual decomposition does not set in.

The feet and head tell a good deal about the age of the bird. Young birds have clean, smooth legs and feet while old ones show a rough, scaly condition with the development of spurs. Some poultry specialists also claim that a fowl with yellow legs is of better flavor than one having black legs.

The head of a bird which has been killed some time will tell the fact plainly to any one who can read the symptoms. Sunken eyes, darkened neck and a greenish blue color near the bill, all show that the bird is no longer fresh.

To order a bird over the telephone is to trust entirely to one's marketman. It is much better to make the selection in person and to have the chicken or duck or whatever it may be drawn in one's presence.

Sometimes chickens are dry picked immediately after they are killed, and to hasten the cooling process they are allowed to stand for a time in very cold water in order to remove the animal heat.

This is objectionable also, for a chicken cooled in water absorbs more or less of it, which is paid for at food prices. The skin of such a bird has a white look, which has been described as "powdery." It has a thick look and is inclined to be rather shiny.

A properly dry picked, air cooled chicken has a loose, clear looking skin. There are sure to be short hairs, which it is necessary to remove by singeing, and the papillae, or quill sockets, show plainly.

It is not at all difficult to learn to dress poultry at home. Ten or fifteen minutes at the most is all that is need-

SUFFERED FROM BACKACHE RHEUMATISM, DROPSY.

Dear Mr. Editor—I wish to tell you of a recent experience I had when suffering from backache, weak back, rheumatism, dropsy, and congestion of the kidneys. I tried a new medicine called "Anuric," which has recently been discovered by Dr. Pierce, of whose medicines and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y., you have no doubt heard for years. This medicine acted upon me in a wonderful manner. I never have taken any medicine so helpful in such quick time. I do wish anyone in need of such a remedy would give it a trial. (Signed) G. H. HERR.

NOTE: Folks in town and adjoining counties are delighted with the results they have obtained by using "ANURIC," the newest discovery of Dr. Pierce, who is head of the INVALIDS' HOTEL and SURGICAL INSTITUTE, in Buffalo, N. Y. Those who started the day with a backache, stiff legs, arms and muscles, and an aching head (worn out before the day began because they were in and out of bed half a dozen times at night) are appreciating the perfect rest, comfort and new strength they obtained from Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets. To prove that this is a certain uric acid solvent and conquers headache, kidney and bladder diseases and rheumatism, if you've never used the "Anuric," cut this out and send ten cents to Doctor Pierce for a large sample package. This will prove to you that "Anuric" is thirty-seven times more active than lithia in eliminating uric acid—and the most perfect kidney and bladder corrector. If you are a sufferer, go to your best druggist and ask for a 50-cent box of "Anuric." You run no risk for Dr. Pierce's good name stands behind this wonderful new discovery as it has for the past half century for his "Golden Medical Discovery" which makes the blood pure, his "Favorite Prescription" for weak women and "Pleasant Pellets" for liver ills.

MILITARY STYLES.

How Blue Serge and Khaki Are in the Front Row.

The shops have blossomed forth with military fashions.

Just where they got all the red, white and blue bedecked garments nobody knows. Of course it was a comparatively easy matter for some energetic manufacturer to have strips of the three nations' colors stitched to a lot of silk gloves or for another to have red, white and blue pings added to an almost finished batch of organdie neckwear. But where did all the military frocks and capes come from?

They are here, anyway, and they are very attractive. There are khaki shirts that would be admirable for the woman who intends to do her part in the farming world this summer. They are decorated with shields and other insignia in the national colors on the pockets. There are all sorts of capes with a military look. Some of them are braided; some are trimmed generously with brass buttons. There are blue serge frocks that almost set one cheering, they so suggest a military parade. And so it goes.

We all remember that when the world war began Paris launched a few military styles. They were accepted at first with enthusiasm, but later on other styles superseded them. Perhaps with all the world at war Paris

WARTIME GARB.

How Women Are Donning the Khaki Instead of Silk.



ON THE MARCH.

Khaki is fast becoming a favorite fabric for sports and work clothes. A regulation army shirt, soft felt hat and bloomers of khaki worn inside leggings of the same material make up the uniform of this movie actress who is tramping across the continent, winning recruits on the way.

Baked Ham.

Wash a twelve pound smoked ham and soak overnight in cold water to cover. Drain, put in a stock pot, cover with cold water and bring to the boiling point. Simmer three hours or until tender. Peel off the skin, place in a dripping pan, spread one-half inch thick with brown sugar, add a cupful of garlic vinegar and bake in a hot oven three-quarters of an hour, basting every ten minutes. Spread with another layer of sugar, stick with cloves an inch apart, reduce the heat and cook slowly without basting for twenty-five minutes so that the ham may be well glazed. Serve hot the first time and later cold thinly sliced with whipped cream and horseradish sauce.

DAIRY LORE.

Let the whole herd, young and old. There is hard cash in attention. With soiling crops and a grain the dairy herd should maintain a profitable production. There can be no profit in letting the herd run down when pastures become dry or short. Keep the calves in clean quarters out of the hot sun. People seem willing to pay a price for good butter, but butter is hard to sell at price. There is always going to be a place in the market for pure dairy products. Butter, cream, milk and cheese will always be in demand if the quality is right.

SUMMER CARE OF SHEEP

Flock Should Be Watched For and Have Abundant Pasture

The present world shortage of meat should be an incentive to the flock of sheep extra attention during the present year. The Pennsylvania State college pasture should be arranged to give the greatest supply of feed. The sheep that are to go to market in the fall should produce the maximum of fleece and meat at the least outlay of money.

As soon as the weather is enough the entire flock of sheep should be dipped twice at an interval of weeks. Any of the standard dips may be used for this purpose. This treatment will rid the sheep of their parasites.

The flock should have plenty of pasture during the entire season. The lambs should have a separating place, where they can be fed with a small amount of grain. The lambs are weaned they should be placed on a clean pasture, where sheep have been pastured during the season, or on a field seeded to a forage crop. Clean pasture is necessary to avoid trouble with parasites.

If the sheep show signs of being sluggish they should be treated with stomach worms. The gasoline treatment is the simplest. Keep the sheep off feed for twelve hours. Give each lamb a dose of five ounces of milk, half a teaspoonful of gasoline and a tablespoonful of raw linseed oil. Double the dose for mature sheep. The treatment should be repeated on consecutive days.

Save every lamb dropped. Maintain that all have been docked. Treat all male lambs that are not kept as rams for breeding. Select the good ewe lambs for breeding; they will be in demand during the next few years. Market all the lambs as soon as they are ready for market. Take care of the ewe flock so that it will be in condition for breeding. Keep a record of the breeding to make certain that the ewes are bred.

CARE OF MILK CANS

A properly dry picked, air-cooled chicken has a loose, clear looking skin. There are sure to be short hairs, which it is necessary to remove by singeing, and the papillae, or quill sockets, show plainly.

It is not at all difficult to learn to dress poultry at home. Ten or fifteen minutes at the most is all that is needed to prepare a good sized bird for cooking, and there is a great deal of satisfaction in knowing exactly what you have got.

In these days of the high price of firing and the still higher price of doing sick the more we pay others for doing the less money we have for ourselves.

SUMMER BEAUTY.

Could Youth Be Garbed More Charmingly Than This?

White tussore handsomely figured and cut with a smart little vest in a shade to harmonize with the predominant color.



THE LATEST MODE.

or in the figure gives us this beach suit. The feature is the double belt, one buckled inside the coat revers and one buckled outside, confining them slightly.

Sub Campaign is a Blessing.

LONDON, Sept. 11. — Baron Rhondda, the food controller, in an interview with the London correspondent of The Amsterdam Handelsblad, declares that the submarine campaign is no longer causing anxiety regarding England's bread supply.

"In one respect," remarked the food controller, "the submarine campaign is a blessing. It has acted as a stimulus to cultivation, so that within a year the United Kingdom will be practically independent of imports, so far as the chief foodstuffs are concerned."

outions. There are blue serge frocks that almost set one cheering, they so suggest a military parade. And so it goes.

We all remember that when the world war began Paris launched a few military styles. They were accepted at first with enthusiasm, but later on other styles superseded them. Perhaps with all the world at war Paris can find permanent use for military inspiration in women's fashions. Next August, when the openings that Paris has so punctiliously kept up ever since that fateful August of 1914 occur again, we may know.

Why Water Puts Out Fire.

Water puts out fire for two good reasons. First, if a thing is covered with water, the oxygen of the air cannot get at it to burn it. But that is not nearly the most important reason why water puts out fire. It is that water has a great capacity for heat and can hold a great deal of it. It takes so much heat into itself, and so quickly, that it lowers the temperature of the burning thing that it can no longer burn.

Summer Sport.

Children who live near the Atlantic seacoast know what fun it is to play in the sand on the beach. They think about it all winter, and as soon as



A PRETTY BEACH GIRL.

school is out away they go to Atlantic City or some other place on the Jersey coast, where they spend hours building cathedrals and cities, grottoes and palaces in the fine white sand. There will be thousands of them, like the pretty little girl here pictured, doing that all this summer.

Baby Birdie.

Does the little birdie sleep?
Does he shut his eyes?
Does his mamma rock him
Every time he cries?

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

another layer of sugar, stick with cloves an inch apart, reduce the heat and cook slowly without basting for twenty-five minutes so that the ham may be well glazed. Serve hot the first time and later cold thinly sliced with whipped cream and horseradish sauce.

YOUR ROSEBUSHES.

From Buds to Broken Roots
Here is Sound Advice.

Prepared by the U. S. department of agriculture.

IN planting dormant bushes it is desirable to trim the ends of broken roots and any that are too long just before they are put into the hole, so that there will be smooth, fresh surfaces which can callous and heal over. It is usual to have this fresh cut surface on the under side of the root. The hole in which the bush is to be planted should be several inches larger across than the roots will extend and ample in depth, with a little loose earth on the bottom. The roots should be separated well in all directions, with the soil well worked in among them, separating them into layers, each of which should be spread out like the fingers of the hand. When the hole is partially full the plant should be shaken up and down so as to make sure it is in close contact with the soil under the crown where the roots branch. When the roots are well covered the soil should be firmed. This is best done by tramping. If the soil is in proper condition tramping cannot injure the plants. This will leave a depression about them, but all the roots will be covered.

When all are planted each one may be watered, although this usually is not necessary, especially if the roots have been puddled before planting. If water is applied permit it to soak in about the roots and then fill the hole with dry earth. Do not tramp after watering. With the soil wet it would be injurious to compact it more. If not watered the depression should be filled with loose earth, the same as though it had been watered. After planting no watering should be done unless very dry weather follows, and even then care must be exercised not to overdo it till after growth starts. In watering it is desirable to draw away some earth from about the bush, apply the water and after it has soaked in draw dry earth about the plant again.

Biggest Oat Crop.

Dr. G. C. Creelman, Commissioner of Agriculture, expects Ontario to have this year the biggest oat crop in the history of the province. A hundred million bushels is an average crop, but he is looking forward to a yield of 125,000,000 bushels.

For Dentist's Use.

X-ray pictures for dentists' use may be quickly made and developed by means of a cabinet, which performs all the operations almost automatically.

marked. Take care of the brood stock so that it will be in condition for breeding. Keep a close breeding to make certain the ewes are bred.

CARE OF MILK CANS

To Prevent Rusting They Should Carefully Dried After Washing

Cans should first be rinsed with water, then scrubbed with hot and washing powder, then rinsed clean hot water and finally steamed with steam or rinsed with boiling water, says Hoard's Dairyman. should then be inverted and allowed to dry in a place free from dirt and the sunshine, if possible. It would be very desirable also if there were method of drying out the cans with hot air blast, for it has been found that leaving a little of the wash in the can is one of the most effective means of seeding the milk with desirable bacteria, as well as being an excellent method of causing them to rust.

After a can has started to rust best method of procedure is to get as much of the rust as possible, then follow the proper method of washing and drying the can. It is understood, of course, that the should be protected from the weather and not allowed to stand out of or in damp, dark rooms. The method of control for this should be followed as for caring for the tin dishes in the house.

REARING SPRING PIG

Youngsters Should Have a Dry Bed Be Carefully Fed.

A comfortable house with dry bedding means much to the spring writes J. Coleman in the Farm Fireside. In fact, all other conditions may be perfect, and yet if this neglected failure may result.

The pigs will soon learn to eat amount of feed can be increased they advance in age, but they should be fed more, than they will do nicely. An occasional scalding sunning of the trough will keep clean.

The first four months of a pig determine largely what his after life is. Never let him lose his weight during this time. Prepare for grazing as soon as the soil is enough by sowing rape or rap grain mixed. This can be grazed the pigs within six to eight weeks sown. Allow them to run on green crops, especially clover or as soon as they will graze.

A succession of field grazing maturing through the summer will supplement their daily ration and will enable them to put their gain at a profit. Pigs fed grain alone, with little or no green crops, will return little or no profit.

Cleaning Alfalfa of Weeds

Alfalfa which is two or more old should be thoroughly disked or plowed after the first cutting, which are absolutely weedless need much disking or harrowing the ordinary field, where blue redtop or similar grasses have in, should be given a thorough disk or harrowing. On the average the disk is the best available tool can be used, or the spring tooth row will do. The object is to tear the grass.—American Agriculturist

DAIRY LORE.

Let the whole herd, young and old. There is hard cash in kind attention.

With soiling crops and some grain the dairy herd should maintain a profitable production.

There can be no profit in letting the herd run down when the pastures become dry or short.

Keep the calves in clean quarters out of the hot sun.

People seem willing to pay any price for good butter, but poor butter is hard to sell at any price.

There is always going to be a place in the market for good dairy products. Butter, cream, milk and cheese will always be in demand if the quality is right.

SUMMER CARE OF SHEEP.

Should Be Watched For Disease and Have Abundant Pasture.

The present world shortage of wool means that there is an incentive to the flock of sheep extra care and attention during the present year, says Pennsylvania State college. The sheep should be arranged for the best supply of feed. The lambs are to go to market in the fall and produce the maximum amount of wool and meat at the least expense of money.

As soon as the weather is warm in the entire flock of sheep should be moved twice at an interval of two weeks. Any of the standard disinfectants may be used for this purpose. Treatment will rid the sheep of external parasites.

The flock should have plenty of good feed during the entire summer. Lambs should have a separate feed, where they can be supplied with a small amount of grain. When lambs are weaned they should be put on a clean pasture, where no other lambs have been pastured during the summer, or on a field seeded to some crop. Clean pasture is necessary to avoid trouble with internal parasites.

If sheep show signs of becoming sick they should be treated for internal worms. The gasoline treatment is the simplest. Keep the sheep fed for twelve hours. Give each sheep a dose of five ounces of cow's half a teaspoonful of gasoline tablespoonful of raw linseed oil. Repeat the dose for mature sheep. Treatment should be repeated three or four times.

Every lamb dropped. Make certain all have been docked. Caseload male lambs that are not to be used for breeding. Save all good ewe lambs for breeders as they will be in demand during the next year. Market all the surplus as soon as they are ready to be marketed. Take care of the breeding ewes so that it will be in condition in the fall for breeding. Keep a check on the breeding ewes to make certain that all lambs are bred.

CARE OF MILK CANS.

ALL AROUND THE FARM

SELECTING THE STALLION.

Sire's Influence Is Predominant and He Should Be Chosen With Care.

[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

The stallion is the key to successful horse breeding and therefore should be chosen with the greatest care. The influence of the sire is predominant, because he directly affects a greater number of offspring than does the single female. Horse breeders should recognize the fact that it is not a pay-



Draft stallion showing weight, long croup, short, smooth coupling and well sloped shoulders, the head denoting intelligence and refinement.

ing proposition simply to breed mares to any stallion that may be available. A sound, pure bred stallion should be used if the best results are to be obtained.

The stallion selected should conform as closely as possible to the breed and type of the mares that are to be bred. Stallions of pure breeding are, by virtue of their unmixed ancestry, possessed of greater prepotency than are grades or scrubs and will therefore invariably impress their offspring with their breed characteristics and individual merit.

A low service fee is too often the deciding factor with many farmers and mare owners in the selection of a sire. A low service fee ought never to be a temptation, but, rather, should be taken as a warning. A low fee is usually a sign of an inferior stallion. Colts from inferior or scrub sires will sell for much less than those sired by the sound, pure bred stallion.

Sound, high class horses are the ideal farm power, and good mares bred to pure bred sires of the same breed and conformation pay good profits not only in the colts they produce, as has been shown, but also in the labor they perform. Poor horses render poor service and often cost more to keep than they are worth. The loss in feed consumed and lack of labor performed by the inferior and scrub horses of the country is enormous. This expense can be greatly reduced if farmers and mare owners will breed their mares to the right sort of stallions and produce the kind of horses the farm re-

quires more than the hog.

Pork finds ready sale because packers have discovered many ways of placing pork on the market in attractive and highly palatable form combined with most excellent keeping qualities. There is no other meat from which so many products are manufactured. Very near 50 per cent of the total value in dollars and cents of the meat and meat products slaughtered in the packing houses of the United States is derived from the hog. Our country leads by far all countries in the production as well as in the consumption of meat and meat products. Three-fourths of the world's international trade in pork and pork products originates in the United States in normal times, and the war greatly has increased this proportion. According to the estimates, there was an increase of 9,580,000 hogs between 1910, the census year, and 1916, inclusive. The increase at the end of 1915 was 3,143,000 over the preceding year, while it is estimated that there was a decrease at the end of 1916 of 313,000 hogs compared with 1915.

If we expect to continue to provide meat to foreign peoples as well as our own people, every farmer must put forth the best effort to produce more hogs. Hogs can be kept profitably upon many farms where they are not found today. Farmers who already raise hogs can produce many more, for there is not much chance of producing meat this year in excess of the requirements.

More dairy farmers should raise hogs, for they fit in especially well upon dairy farms where skim milk, buttermilk or whey is fed upon the farm. A man who has skim milk is in a better position to raise pigs than a man who has none.

CURING ALFALFA HAY.

Careless Handling Reduces Value by Shattering Off the Leaves.

Saving the leaves and preventing leaching of nutrients by rains are given by the Ohio agricultural experiment station as the two essentials in making the best alfalfa hay. Curing the hay in bunches under covers is given as the most efficient method to harvest the most nutritious hay.

Careless handling of alfalfa may reduce the value of the hay considerably. The leaves contain nearly three times as much nitrogen and calcium as the stems, chemical analysis made at the experiment station show. Handling the crop so that the leaves are not broken off will save these most valuable nutritive constituents.

Exposure of the hay to rain is another source of loss of nutrients in hay. Dried alfalfa over which water washed lost 50 per cent of its nitrogen, 75 per cent of its phosphorus, 90 per cent of its potassium and 40 per cent of its calcium. This represents the common loss in the value of hay exposed to the weather for considerable time when rains occur.

Curing alfalfa in bunches, or cocks, preferably under caps, tends to eliminate such losses. The hay may be cut one day, bunched the next and then cured in the cock for two days or more. Shattering of leaves is thus prevented, the hay retains its green color, and little of its value is lost. Duck or heavy unbleached muslin covers are frequently used to cap the cocks so that the hay is not wet by dew or rain.

POULTRY PICKINGS.

The helpful hen is doing her duty these days toward the low cost of living by shelling out a goodly supply of eggs.

The orchard is not the only place to spray. The henhouse can stand a drenching once or twice a month.

Don't expect your birds to be wire walkers or professional balancers. Give them a comfortable roost. They appreciate comfort in roosting as in other things.

Plumpness is not only obtained by fattening the birds the last few weeks, but is also due to regular and careful feeding all along the line.

Poultrymen who exhibit their stock brighten up the combs and wattles with a mixture of two parts alcohol to one part glycerin.

CHANGE POULTRY FEED.

Suggestions For Substitutes to Lessen Cost of the Ration.

Present difficulties experienced by abnormally high prices for poultry feed should be met by changing the ration instead of reducing it; also, according to the poultry authorities at the New York State College of Agriculture, a change in rations may mean the releasing of more wheat foods for man's use.

The college makes the following suggestions as a partial guide toward cheaper rations: Cornmeal and clover in equal parts may be used as a partial substitute for bran. The leaves and chaff from clover hay may be fed dry in a box or steamed overnight and fed in a trough in the morning. Care should be taken not to feed too many large stalks.

Gluten feed is palatable and may replace part of the white wheat middlings, and barley may be used to replace wheat in the grain ration. It often happens that shrunken wheat may be purchased at a less price than fully matured wheat. If of good quality it is fully as desirable for poultry feeding as the matured wheat.

If green bone can be obtained from butchers' shops at a price to warrant its use it may be fed as part of the animal food. From one-half to three-quarters of an ounce a day for each hen or one and one-half ounces every other day fed in troughs may replace in part the beef scrap in the ration.

CHICKENS IN SUMMER.

Green Feed, Shade and an Abundance of Fresh Water Important.

One of the main essentials in the care of summer chicks is to keep them working and comfortable. To insure this they must have quarters that are large enough for the flock, overcrowding will cause slow development and instead of a fine flock of chickens one will have many undersized specimens that will take a long time in reaching maturity and become a loss to the poultry raiser. Four square feet should be given to the flock at maturity, and if this is reduced very much the producing power of the flock is not as high as when given the larger floor space.

Green food in some form is impor-

as soon as they are ready to be bred. Take care of the breeding so that it will be in condition in 1 for breeding. Keep a check on seedling to make certain that all es are bred.

ARE OF MILK CANS.

Prevent Rusting They Should Be Carefully Dried After Washing.

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form. Poor horses render poor service and often cost more to keep than they are worth. The loss in feed consumed and lack of labor performed by the inferior and scrub horses of the country is enormous. This expense can be greatly reduced if farmers and mare owners will breed their mares to the right sort of stallions and produce the kind of horses the farm requires and the market demands.

The time to begin is now. All inferior pure bred colts and all grade and mongrel colts should be castrated. Only the best mares should be retained and these bred to sound, pure bred sires. One of the best ways to stimulate interest in the breeding of better horses is to arrange to hold a fall colt show. A string of promising colts will afford striking evidence of the result of breeding the best and prove a splendid advertisement for the community.

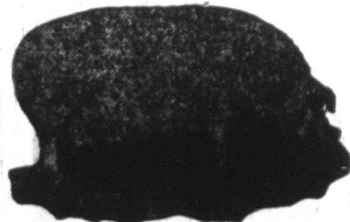
LIVE STOCK NOTES.

- ◆ Don't kill the fine ewe lambs.
- ◆ Some one will want them to re- enforce his flock.
- ◆ Should a horse seem weak or show difficulty in rising suspect feed at once and let all soft or unsound corn be rejected; also musty hay.
- ◆ A man who confines his pigs in a wet, dirty pen is robbing him- self. Give the pigs or porkers a chance and they will always keep their beds clean.
- ◆ Roots, turnips especially, are almost a necessity to the profit- able handling of sheep.
- ◆ Skim milk is always valuable.
- ◆ Middlings and some tankage are also valuable for pigs.
- ◆ Teach all colts first to walk fast. A fast walking horse is a joy.

RAISE MORE SWINE.

Hog is the Most Important Animal to Grow For Meat and Money.

The quickest and surest way of augmenting the meat supply next to the raising of poultry is by raising hogs. The United States department of agriculture points out. The hog is the most important animal to raise for meat and money. He requires less labor, less equipment, less capital, makes greater gains per hundred pounds of concentrates and reproduces himself faster and in greater numbers than any other domestic animal. As a consumer of by products the hog has no rival. No other animal equals the lard hog in its fat storing tendency. The most satisfactory meat for shipping



CHESTER WHITE SOW.

long distances on train, boat or wagon and for long storage after reaching its destination is meat pork. There is no animal which produces more meat and

when cured in the cock for two days or more. Shattering of leaves is thus prevented, the hay retains its green color, and little of its value is lost. Duck or heavy unbleached muslin covers are frequently used to cap the wicks so that the hay is not wet by dew or rain.

UTILITY COAT.

For Real Service Buy a Coat Something Like This.

Built of gingersnap brown is this topcoat of serge, so natively trimmed with Scotch plaids, collar, cuffs and



GOOD LINES.

kangaroo pocket lids. Please note the fan of brown feathers that gives the front piece of the smart knockabout hat.

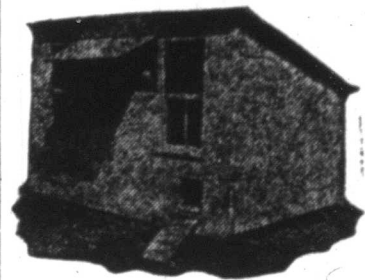
Frocks of Colored Linen.

Frocks of colored handkerchief linen, elaborately run with hand tuckings and plaits with panels of fillet lace, at times dyed in self coloring, are being worn by smart women at Palm Beach. White batiste is elaborately ornamented with soutache embroidery, with medallions of ecru lace forming the deep border on skirt or sectional panels.

White and colored organdie dresses are trimmed with bandings of organdie embroidered—the same introduced in the Russian blouse or surplice draped waist. In chemise dresses of oyster white linen crash the full length panel of applique embroidery, deep sailor collars and cuffs are the distinguishing features. Broad belts of white, tan or gray suede usually confine the waist.

will have many undersized specimens that will take a long time in reaching maturity and become a loss to the poultry raiser. Four square feet should be given to the flock at maturity, and if this is reduced very much the producing power of the flock is not as high as when given the larger floor space.

Green food in some form is important. On the farms this is not so hard to obtain, but with the city dweller or poultry raiser with limited ground space it must be purchased. Healthy



Colony house for fowls used on the government poultry farm, Beltsville Md.

chickens can be grown without it, but better and at a cheaper cost, all things considered, when cabbage, beets, lawn cuttings or some green food is fed.

Water should always be supplied, and the warmer the day the more often the drinking vessels should be refilled. To many this does not seem to be of great importance, but the experienced poultry keeper knows the value of fresh, cool water to the flock during the summer months and attends to this small essential that so many less experienced in noting the results neglect and think so little of.

Shade in some form should be supplied in the yard or runway to protect them from the direct rays of the sun. Natural shade is best, but where this cannot be had muslin tacked to a frame and placed on the top of stakes driven in the ground will answer the purpose. If no protection from the sun is given the growing flock they will seek the shade in the poultry quarters, which, no matter how well constructed, are hot as a rule during the heat of the day.

The poultry keeper by looking after these small things will find that the chicks will grow well during the summer and mature into broilers, roasters and layers at the time they should.

Leghorns Should Lay Early.

Leghorn pullets should start to lay at five and one-half months if they have been properly hatched and grown. Hens continue to lay for several years, but most of them are seldom profitable for this special purpose beyond their second laying season.

Water For Hogs.

It is important that a plentiful supply of clear water be kept before the hogs at all times. Hogs that have the range of a cornfield do not go to the trough at the same time to drink, as they do in dry lot feeding; consequently the occasional watering, as frequently practiced in dry lot feeding, will not suffice for hogs feeding in the cornfield. More complete digestion takes place and more economical gains result when hogs receive all the water they care to consume than when the supply is limited and irregular.

THE MARKET MEAT SHOP

Seeing is Believing

Because we know you like to know, we weigh your meat on scales you can see. And we want you to see that the meat we sell you to eat is sanitarily handled. A visit to our scrupulous market would interest you. Our fair prices will aid you in economizing.

Hams, Bacon, and Cooked Meats.

E. R. TODD, Proprietor

'Phone 121.

BEST QUALITY

**Cider and Spirit Vinegar
and Pickling Spices**

—ALSO—

**Sugar Cured Pickled
Rolled Shoulder
and Best Bologna.**

FRANK H. PERRY.

Dundas St., Opposite Royal Hotel
Phone 180.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP

HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.

**Everything Neat and Sanitary.
Best of Service Guaranteed.**

GIVE US A CALL.

ANGUS THIBAUT,

Licensed Auctioneer.

Prince Edward County and Lennox
and Addington.

TERMS REASONABLE

For full information inquire of
Edward Thibault, of the Beverly Mc-
Donald Grocery Store, or phone 272,
Picton. 47-3m

HOMEMADE CANDY

**The most Delicious
Confectionery to be
had in Napanee.**



NEW SUITS

—AT—
\$15.00

New Serges, New Worsteds New
Tweeds—Tailored in the Latest Styles
and guaranteed the Best Range of
\$15.00 Suits in Canada.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napanee, Ont.

Save Your Eyes

Half Seeing
is Half Living

You may be suffering eye
strain with headaches, nervous-
ness, indigestion and many other
ills traceable to the eyes. Some-
times the lights, electric or

GRACE METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.
SUNDAY SCHOOL DAY.

10.30—Special Sermon to Juniors.

11.45—Rally Day Programme.

7.00—Special Sermon to Seniors and
Adults in "The Problem of the
Cradle."

Monday 8.00—League Meeting. Roll
Call Reception Service.

Wednesday 8.00—Prayer Meeting.

Dr. Benson's "Bendaire" won first
money in the 250 class at the King-
ston Fair this week.

Claude W. Cole won his suit again-
st the County on Wednesday. The
suit was for damages in breaking a
spring on his auto, on the York Road.

Mr. Knight MacGregor, who was
heard with great pleasure in a recent
song recital, will sing at St. An-
drew's Presbyterian Church on Sun-
day.

Alex Lifferty, a former Napanee
boy, who has been in France for three
years, arrived in Kingston on Wed-
nesday. He is paralyzed from the
hips down.

The Rummage Sale will be held the
last Friday and Saturday in October,
26th and 27th. Will the housewives
collect their goods and have them
ready for the carters.

The following names have appeared
in the recent casualty lists: Killed in
action, J. B. Kellar, Enterprise. As
wounded: A. Jackson, Flinton; J. E.
Allen, Bancroft; M. V. Pringle, New-
burgh.

If the federal government knows
that food is wasted to the value of
fifty million dollars a year, why
doesn't it put into force a vigorous
regulation, beginning with its own
establishments?

Some small boys rang in an alarm
from Box 26, English Church corner,
Monday afternoon, and the firemen
had a run for nothing. Some day
some of these lads will be caught and
an example made of them.

The Appellate Division at Osgoode
Hall has allowed the appeal of Bishop
R. C. Horner, of the Holiness Move-
ment Church from the interim in-
junction restraining him from exercis-
ing the functions of his office. The
case comes to trial at Ottawa next
Monday.

Through the action of the Develop-
ment Committee of Cape Vincent and
the Kingston Board of Trade, the
ferry service between Kingston, Ont.,
and Cape Vincent, N. Y., will be re-
opened on Monday, October 1st by
the Rockport Navigation Company,
Limited, operating the steamer Mis-
siquoi.

PAY YOUR TAXES.

3 per cent. added October 1st.

J. G. FENNELL,

Collector.

Hogs Cattle and Calves Wanted.

Will ship on Friday, October 5th,
and will pay the highest market price
for all kinds of live stock.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

SAVING BEEF.

One of the prominent workers in the
Food Saving Campaign, after spend-
ing the day urging the housewives to
save beef and bacon, dropped into a
butcher shop before going home and
purchased four pounds of beefsteak
for supper. Another member of the
family, fearing there would be no
meat for supper, dropped in and pur-

YOUR NEW SUIT —OR— OVERCOAT

**SHOULD BE CUSTOM
MADE**

We can and will fit your suit
as it should be fitted, assu-
ring you both comfort and style

We show everything in
new in

FALL and WINTER RELIABLE WOOL

Your inspection invited

JAMES WALTERS,

Merchant Tailoring, Napanee

ST. ANDREWS' CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN.)

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A.,
pastor.

10.30 a. m.—Morning service.

11.45—Sunday School and
Classes.

7.00 p. m.—Evening service.

Wednesday, 7.30 p. m.—M
meeting.

Mr. Knight MacGregor will
both services.

ST. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A.,
Services at St. Mary Ma

Church:

Harvest Thanksgiving Service

10.30—Holy Communion.

12.00—Sunday School.

7.00—Evensong.

Preacher for the day—Rev.

U. Smart, Rector of Madoc.

East End Barber Shop.

Everything neat; first class
men; cigars and tobacco. Give
call.

J. N. OSBORNE

Hogs and Calves Wa

Will ship hogs on Tuesday
2nd, and will pay \$17.50 for
and 8c. to 12c. lb. for Veal C
Telephone 226 FRED W

Poultry Wanted

M. B. MILLS will again bu
cash hens, chickens, and poult
his place, Centre street, near
bridge. Bring your stuff to hi
get a fair deal every time. Als
furnish for table use poultry
kinds, drawn if requested. Pho

READ ABOUT THE ONE SALE.

Example—Buy one bottle
Wine of Cod Liver Extract at
usual price of \$1.00 and we wi
you another bottle for One Oer
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
27th, 28th and 29th, at WALL

CANDY

The most Delicious Confectionery to be had in Napanee.

FRESH MADE EVERY DAY.

Ice Cream and Cold Drinks.

P. PAPPAS

'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

Eyes Half Seeing is Half Living

You may be suffering eye strain with headaches, nervousness, indigestion and many other ills traceable to the eyes. Sometimes the lights, electric or bright sun-light cause eye strain. What ever your trouble may be, we recommend having your eyes properly examined.

H. E. SMITH,
The Optician

uses the most scientific methods for testing, and Glasses ground to order to fit all sights.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

Napanee Jewellery Store.

One of the prominent workers in the Food Saving Campaign, after spending the day urging the housewives to save beef and bacon, dropped into a butcher shop before going home and purchased four pounds of beefsteak for supper. Another member of the family, fearing there would be no meat for supper, dropped in and purchased three pounds of beefsteak for the same supper—Great savers.

A TEA IN AID OF Y.M.C.A. WORK AT THE FRONT.

The ladies of the W.C.T.U. as well as the members of the "U.E. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.D.E., who are also members of the first-named organization, will serve afternoon tea at the Daughters of the Empire work-room, on Thursday, October the 4th. Proceeds shared by the two Societies for the patriotic work being maintained in France by their efforts. A large attendance is desired, so that a satisfactory result may be attained. A short, but interesting programme will be given.

READ ABOUT THE ONE CE SALE.

Example—Buy one bottle Red Wine of Cod Liver Extract at the regular price of \$1.00 and we will give you another bottle for One Cent! Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 27th, 28th and 29th, at WALLACE Drug Store, Napanee.

Hogs and Calves Wanted

Will ship on Saturday, September 29th, and will pay \$17.35 for Hogs weighing 150 pounds and over; \$14.35 for good fat Sows. Cows from \$c. to 11c.

J. W. HANBLY,
G. H. WILLIAMS.

A NOTABLE CANADIAN AND LIGHTFUL SPEAKER COMING NAPANEE.

Therefore kindly reserve Wednesday evening, October 17th, for this occasion under auspices of the "U. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.D.E., as will be distinctly worth while. Watch for further particulars in press.

Hogs and Calves Wanted

Will ship Hogs at Roblindale Thursday, October 4th, and will give the highest market price for hogs, to 12c. for Calves.

FRED WILSON, or
HAWLEY BRADSHAW,
At Store, Roblindale

Lt. A. B. Fennell, Just Honored, Formerly a Resident of Napanee.

Lieut. A. B. Fennell, who has been awarded the Military Cross, was Assistant Registrar at the University of Toronto before going overseas with draft for the Princess Patricia's. was later transferred as Signalling Officer to the 5th Infantry Brigade. won the scholarship in mathematics when he matriculated. Originally Napanee, he had for a number of years resided in Toronto.

A FREE TRIP TO LONDON.

The Historical Society will present to each of its patrons, free of charge, a personally conducted tour through the metropolis of the world on Friday evening next. Dr. Davidson Guelph is a captivating speaker and has over one hundred beautiful lantern slides illustrating the chief points of interest in old London. It is to be hoped that this distinguished lecturer will be greeted by a large house. No one can afford to miss it.

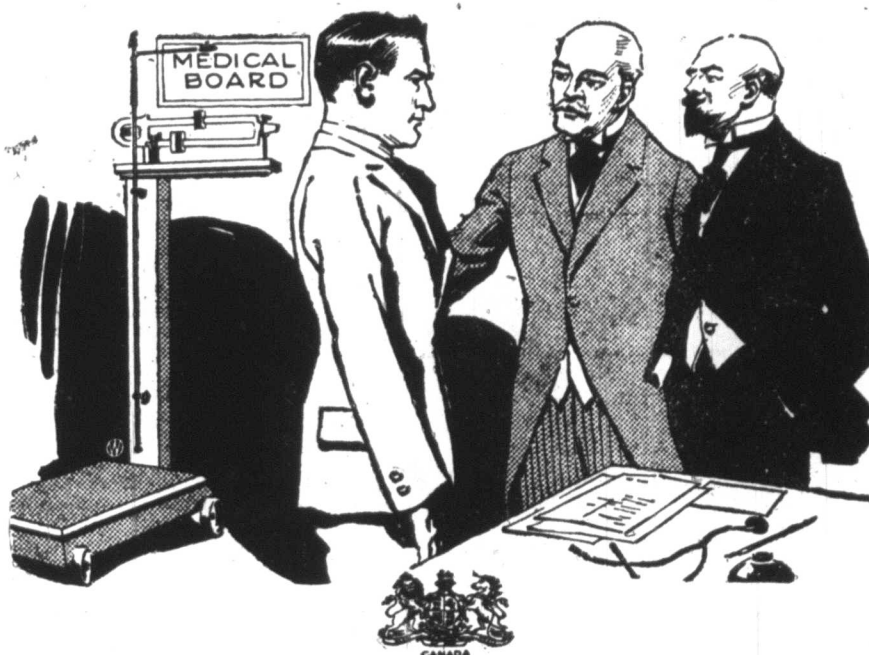
A GREAT HIT.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal certainly made a popular hit when they issued their new war map of the European fighting area. It is said they are overwhelmed with orders. The map is for sale at any price, but is given free to all who pay a year's subscription to that great paper. The price for the full year is \$1.25, map included. It is wonderful value, and it is no wonder they are securing thousands of new readers. Renewals are many months ahead, are being sent in order to get the map now. The map is very complete, and alone worth the price asked for both paper and map.

TEA TEA

We believe we have a little better tea than you can get anywhere else at the same price. Black 50c. green 35c.

JUDSON'S Groceries



These Men Will Help You Decide

Are you liable to be selected for service under the Military Service Act?

The answer to this question is being made readily available for you. Remember that the first class to be called includes only men between the ages of 20 and 34, both inclusive, who are unmarried or widowers without children, those married after July 6, 1917, being deemed single for the purposes of the Act.

Medical Boards are now being established throughout Canada. These Boards will examine, free of charge and obligation, all men who wish to be examined as to their physical fitness for military service. They will tell you in a very short time whether your

physical condition absolves you from the call or makes you liable for selection.

It is important that you obtain this information as soon as possible. A certificate of unfitness from a Medical Board will secure for you freedom from responsibility under the Military Service Act from any Exemption Tribunal. A certificate of fitness will not preclude an appeal for exemption on any ground.

In order that you may be able to plan your future with certainty, visit a Medical Board as soon as possible and find out if you are liable to be selected. Your family and your employer are interested as well as yourself.

OUR NEW SUIT —OR— VERCOAT

SHOULD BE CUSTOM
MADE

can and will fit your figure
should be fitted, assuring
both comfort and style

we show everything that's
in

ALL and WINTER LIABLE WOOLENS

Your inspection invited

JAMES WALTERS,

Chant Tailoring, - Napanee.

ANDREWS' CHURCH

(PRESBYTERIAN.)

A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D.,

a. m.—Morning service.

—Sunday School and Bible

p. m.—Evening service.

esday, 7.30 p. m.—Mid-week

Knight MacGregor will sing at
services.

MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., Vicar
ces at S. Mary Magdalene

est Thanksgiving Services.

—Holy Communion.

—Sunday School.

—Evensong.

her for the day—Rev. A. E.
art, Rector of Madoc.

nd Barber Shop.

othing neat; first class work-
gars and tobacco. Give me a

J. N. OSBORNE.

and Calves Wanted

ship hogs on Tuesday, Oct.
ad will pay \$17.50 for hogs,
to 12c. lb. for Veal Calves.

ne 226 FRED WILSON.

try Wanted

MILLS will again buy for
ns, chickens, and poultry, at
ce, Centre street, near swing
Bring your stuff to him and
air deal every time. Also will
for table use poultry of all
drawn if requested. Phone 298.
40-dp

ABOUT THE ONE CENT

ple—Buy one bottle Rexall
Cod Liver Extract at the re-
rice of \$1.00 and we will give
other bottle for One Cent next
y, Friday and Saturday, Sept.
8th and 9th at WALLACE'S

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. C. W. DeMille, Minister.

9.45—Morning Class.

10.30—Morning worship.

11.45—Sunday School.

7.00—Evening worship.

Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer service.

Thursday, 7.30—Choir practice.

PERSONALS

Miss Edna VanSlyck left last week
to attend Albert College, Belleville.

Mrs. Fred J. Vanalstine is spend-
ing a week with her parents, Mr. and
Mrs. D. Lasher, Roblin.

Mrs. Clayton Gordon is spending a
few days with friends in Campbell-
ford.

Mr. E. McLaughlin is spending a
month in Western Canada.

Mrs. Samuel Dickens and daughter,
Jennie, left Wednesday for Kingston
to spend a few days visiting rela-
tives and friends.

Miss Helen Trickey, Yarker, spent a
few days this week the guest of Miss
Francis Leonard.

Miss Ada Jenkin, Kingston spent
the week-end the guest of Mr. and
Mrs. H. E. Boyle.

Mr. Jos. Marsh is home from Cal-
gary, Alta.

Mrs. R. Dinner has returned from
spending several weeks with her
friends in Brighton.

Miss Marjorie Doler is spending the
with friends in Tweed.

Mrs. W. J. Jewell is spending the
week in Tweed.

Mrs. Stephen Gibson is attending
the Provincial W.C.T.U. Convention
at Cornwall this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Sherwood have
returned from their summer home at
Sydenham.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ham and Lieut.
Douglas Ham motored to Kingston on
Saturday to attend the theatre "The
Love of a King."

Lieut. Douglas Ham is spending a
couple of days this week in Toronto.

Mrs. A. E. Lang, Toronto, is the
guest of Mrs. Eakins.

Mrs. T. W. Anderson, Hawley, is
visiting friends at Orono.

Mrs. Burritt, Toronto, spent last
week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. W.
Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Davy, Mr. and
Mrs. Waller and Mrs. Bartlett attend-
ed Kingston Fair on Wednesday, and
took in the Opera.

Mrs. A. A. Richardson, Deseronto,
spent a few days last week the guest
of Mrs. E. W. Scott.

Mrs. H. M. Wagar and grandsons
returned to Toronto last Friday.

Miss Kathleen Daly left last week
to resume her studies at Haverhill
College.

Miss Lou Stewart, Ottawa, is visit-
ing Miss Grace Oliver.

Miss Blanche Caton, Toronto, spent
a few days this week the guest of Mrs.
W. R. Lott and Mr. Arthur Caton.

Mr. Harry Gleeson is spending a
few days in Toronto.

Mr. Merrit, of the Inspection Staff
of the Iron Works is away getting
married.

Messrs. Geo. Moore and Jas. Frink
attended the opera in Kingston on
Wednesday.

Miss Hattie Herrington, Toronto, is
spending a few weeks with her pat-

Worth Protecting

A good article is worthy of a good package.
A rich, strong, delicious tea like Red Rose is
worth putting into a sealed package to keep it
fresh and good.

A cheap, common
tea is hardly worth
taking care of and is
usually sold in bulk.

Red Rose is always
sold in the sealed
package which keeps
it good.



The Red Cross Society

The fourth annual meeting of the
Napanee Branch of this Society, was
held in the Council Chambers, on
Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock.
The meeting opened with an address
by the President, Mrs. A. W. Grange,
in which she expressed thanks for
the unselfish labours during the year,
of the people of the town and coun-
try, in helping the Society to carry
on its work so successfully; and
asked for the continued co-operation
of all.

The following Officers were chosen:
President.....Mrs. A. W. Grange
First Vice Pres.....Mrs. F. F. Miller
Second Vice Pres.....Mrs. Rud Perry
Treasurer.....Mrs. Herbert Daly
Secretary.....Mrs. George Thompson
Assistant Sec.....Miss Hattie Wartman
Conveners of Committees:—
Buying Committee.....Mrs. Alpine Woods
Woolen Com.....Mrs. W. S. Herrington
Cutting-out Com.....Mrs. W. Baker
Giving-out Com.....Mrs. George Hawley
Refreshment Com.....Mrs. J. W. Robinson
Prisoners-of-War Committee.....Mrs. F.
S. Wartman.

Finance Committee.....Mrs. C. I. Maybee
Assistant.....Miss Alma Thompson.
Auditors—Mrs. J. W. Robinson and
Mrs. Nelson Wagar.

At the close of the meeting, a vote
of thanks was moved, seconded and
unanimously carried to Mr. E. J.
Pollard, for publishing the notices
each week, without calling in any
way upon the Society's funds.

The Christmas stockings will be
sent away on October 1st and those,
for which addresses have not been re-
ceived, will be forwarded to Head-
quarters to be sent overseas with
their shipment. Mrs. J. W. Robinson,
who has charge of the matter will
gladly receive any addresses, sent be-
fore October 1st.

The Society acknowledges with
thanks, a handsome donation of 34
pairs of socks from the Women's In-
stitute, Adolphustown, and 3 dozen
boxes of Oxo from Mrs. Lyons, Nap-
anee.

The Mite Box-Collectors will call
the last of the month; and a meet-
ing of the Finance Committee will be

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY

The following made articles have
been sent away from September 23rd,
1916, to September 22nd, 1917:

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Night and hospital shirts..... | 49 |
| Sets of pajamas..... | 339 |
| Towels..... | 962 |
| Flannel bandages..... | 37 |
| Pairs of hospital shoes..... | 14 |
| Wash cloths..... | 48 |
| Pillow cases..... | 22 |
| Mouth wipes..... | 747 |
| Helpless jackets..... | 14 |
| Hot water bottle covers..... | 11 |
| Quilts..... | 3 |
| Pillows..... | 5 |
| Vermis Suits..... | 18 |
| Comfort bags..... | 36 |
| House wives..... | 36 |
| "News from Home"..... | 27 |
| Socks..... | 1955 |
| (197 pairs on hand for Christmas stockings.) | |
| Total | 4,323 |

The following donations have been
made:—Lace, centres, yokes, a
sweater coat, tea service, pencils,
gum, chocolate, fruit cakes, shirts,
socks, pyjamas, pillows, quilts, a
gold watch, flowers and \$828.95 in
money.

Don't neglect to vaccinate your cat-
tle this fall, it may save you money.
Fresh vaccine in sealed vials, guaran-
teed absolutely reliable at WAL-
LACE'S, the leading Drug Store.

We have a few nice
Second-Hand Bicycles
fully repaired. We will
sell them very cheap.

W. J. NORMILE.

WEISS BROS. SPECIAL



ABOUT THE ONE CENT

ple—Buy one bottle Rexall Cod Liver Extract at the price of \$1.00 and we will give other bottle for One Cent next y. Friday and Saturday, Sept. 8th and 29th, at WALLACE'S store, Napanee.

and Calves Wanted

ship on Saturday, September and will pay \$17.35 for Hogs 7 150 pounds and over; and for good fat Sows. Calves to 11c.

J. W. HAMBLBY,
G. H. WILLIAMS.

ABLE CANADIAN AND DE-
FULSPEAKER COMING TO
ANEE.

ore kindly reserve Wednesday October 17th, for this oc-
under auspices of the "U.E.
" Chapter, I.O.D.E., as it
is distinctly worth while
for further particulars in the

and Calves Wanted

hip Hogs at Roblindale on
y, October 4th, and will pay
best market price for hogs. 8c
for Calves.

FRED WILSON, or
HAWLEY BRADSHAW,
At Store, Roblindale.

3. Fennell, Just Honored, Was
rly a Resident of Napanee.

A. B. Fennell, who has been
1 the Military Cross, was As-
Registrar at the University of
before going overseas with a
r the Princess Patricia's. He
transferred as Signalling Of-
the 5th Infantry Brigade. He
scholarship in mathematics
matriculated. Originally of
e, he had for a number of
sided in Toronto.

E TRIP TO LONDON.

historical Society will present
of its patrons, free of charge,
nally conducted tour through
ropolis of the world on Fri-
ning next. Dr. Davidson of
is a captivating speaker and
r one hundred beautiful lan-
ides illustrating the chief
of interest in old London. It
hoped that this distinguished
will be greeted by a full
No one can afford to miss it.

A GREAT HIT.

Family Herald and Weekly
Montreal certainly made a
hit when they issued their
map of the European fight-
t. It is said they are over-
with orders. The map is not
at any price, but is given
all who pay a year's subscrip-
that great paper. The price
full year is \$1.25, map includ-
s wonderful value, and it is
er they are securing thou-
f new readers. Renewals also,
months ahead, are being sent
to get the map now. The
very complete, and alone well
be price asked for both paper
2.

FEA

believe we have a
better tea than you
et anywhere else at
ame price. Black
green 35c.
JUDSON'S Grocery

few days in Toronto.
Mr. Merrit, of the Inspection Staff
of the Iron Works is away getting
married.
Messrs. Geo. Moore and Jas. Frink
attended the opera in Kingston on
Wednesday.
Miss Hattie Herrington, Toronto, is
spending a few weeks with her par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Herrington.
Mrs. R. D. Martin and daughter,
Montreal, are visiting friends at Selby.
Mrs. Jos. Robinson is very ill in
Toronto with Diphtheria. Her mother,
Mrs. Jas. Foster, is in Toronto with
her.

MARRIAGES.

MALLABY-MILLER—At the Church
of the Transfiguration, New York
City, on Saturday Sept. 22nd, 1917,
Miss Gertrude May, youngest daugh-
ter of Mr. S. R. Miller, of this town,
to Mr. Thomas Kortright Mallaby, of
the City of New York.

DEATHS

HOUGH—At North Fredericksburgh,
on Friday, Sept. 21st, 1917, Chas. W.
Hough, aged 71 years, 2 months.

Howards Emulsitn Improved 25 and
50c. a bottle. Fresh every week at
WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Women's Patriotic Service
and Red Cross Work

Through the "U. E. Loyalist" Chap-
ter, I.O.D.E.



Last week a generous donation of
money was received from Mrs. Nor-
man Boice, of Colebrook, to the
funds of the Chapter, to whom our
sincere thanks are herewith expressed.

A splendid and very generous box
of hospital supplies was sent off last
week to the Secours National, of Tor-
onto, to aid in the fine work being
done by that branch of the French
Red Cross for Suffering and wonder-
ful France.

The ladies of the W.C.T.U. with our
members who also belong to that
organization, are serving afternoon
tea at our work-room on Thursday,
October 4th, proceeds for patriotic
work in France chiefly under the Y.
M.C.A. maintained by the two So-
cieties. It is hoped this tea may be
largely attended, in order to attain
a satisfactory result. All our mem-
bers and friends are urged to keep
Wednesday evening, October 17th,
free, as a well-known lecturer and an
exceptionally gifted speaker is coming
to Napanee on that date under the
auspices of the "U.E.L." Chapter
I.O.D.E., and we desire that all may
be able to make use of this unusual
opportunity.

Do not forget the work-meeting
every Thursday afternoon.

A fresh supply of delicious Betty
Brown Chocolates every week at WAL-
LACE'S Drug Store limited.

Nice fresh vegetables
every day at Judson's
grocery

The Society acknowledges with
thanks, a handsome donation of 34
pairs of socks from the Women's In-
stitute, Adolphustown, and 3 dozen
boxes of Oxo from Mrs. Lyons, Nap-
anee.
The Mite Box Collectors will call
the last of the month; and a meet-
ing of the Finance Committee will be
held in the Council Chamber, on
Tuesday, October 1st, at 3 o'clock,
when the returns will be given in.
The Hall will be open all day Sat-
urday, and tea will be served in the
afternoon.

Boyes' Grocery.

Try us for choice groceries. Fruits
in season always on hand. Try our
green and black teas. We keep coal
oil. Highest prices for eggs.

Phone 236 G. W. BOYES,
John Street.

We have still a few
splendid Bicycles. We will
sell them at Very Low
Prices.
W. J. NORMILE.



Women's Patent Button Cloth and
Leather Tops. Boots regular \$4.50
and \$5.00.

Clearing \$3.45

10 per cent. Discount Sale for month
of October.

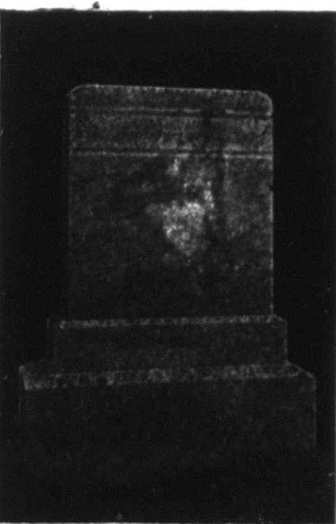
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Largest Shoe Dealers
NAPANEE and TRENTON.

IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE
TO and FROM
N A P A N E E

| | | |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 8.55 A.M. Leave for | Yarker, Harrowsmith, and Kingston | 7.35 P.M. Arrive From |
| 6.30 P.M. Leave for | Yarker, Moscow, Enterprise, Tamworth, Erinville, Stoco and Tweed. | 10.10 A.M. Arrive From |
| 7.35 and 10.10 P.M. A.M. Leave for | Deseronto, Belleville, Trenton, Consecod, Wellington and Picton. | 8.55 and 6.30 A.M. P.M. Arrive From |
| 4.20 and 6.00 P.M. A.M. Leave for | Deseronto, Belleville, Trenton, Brighton, Colborne, Cobourg, Port Hope, Orono, Tyrone, Oshawa and Toronto | 2.30 and 10.30 P.M. A.M. Arrive From |
| 2.50 P.M. Leave for | Yarker, Harrowsmith, Chaffey's Locks, Elgin, Forfar, Portland, Smith Falls, Dwyer Hill, Richmond and Ottawa | 4.20 P.M. Arrive From |

CANADIAN NORTHERN



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